

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## PROTECTION TO BRITISH INDUSTRY.

THE business or art of agriculture is one for which all men have both a liking and a respect. It is the oldest of all arts, and, at the same time, the most interesting and the most important. Every friend of his country must desire that the useful men who devote their time, their energies, their skill, and their capital to the cultivation of the soil should be successful and happy, and in the full enjoyment of those blessings of plenty which they are the agents of dispensing upon others. When such men complain, we may be sure that there is something wrong, which requires a remedy. If industrious farmers forsake their fields to go agitating in towns; if the loyal show disloyalty, and the peaceable become turbulent, there can be no doubt that there is a rottenness somewhere, which it behoves the wisdom of the nation to discover, and, discovering, to remedy.

At the great meeting of delegates from all parts of the country, which assembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, to detail the woes of agriculturists, the proceedings were of a nature to fill the minds of all the well-wishers of the landlords, tenant-farmers, and peasantry of Great Britain with sorrow and perplexity. Though Lord Stanley, leader of this party in the House of Lords, and Mr. Disraeli, their recognised chief in the House of Commons, were both absent, it must be presumed, from the presence of so many well-known and highly-respected friends of the agricultural interest upon the platform, that the meeting was not only intended to

represent, but actually did represent, the Protectionist party. No one can doubt the truth of the representations made by the various speakers, that they suffer from distress; but when we come to the remedy they propose, which is neither more nor less than a return to Protection, their case seems indeed hopeless. They want wheat to be 56s. a quarter. They allege that the soil of England and Scotland cannot be properly cultivated if prices fall much below that standard; and they ask the Legislature to come to their aid by re-establishing the Corn-law. But they ask an impossibility. They may have a Corn-law, as they had before Sir Robert Peel (whose name some of them will not mention, because "it grates upon the ear of the British farmer") endeavoured to do justice to the whole people by opening the markets of the world; but will they have corn at 56s. the quarter? Was corn invariably at or above that price under the operation of the old law? Under their dearly-cherished system of Protection, was not wheat at times as low as 36s. a quarter? and have the farmers not been in distress ever since the peace of Waterloo? The cry of agricultural ruin does not date from the repeal of the Corn-laws. For five-and-thirty years it has been rung from time to time in the ears of the nation with an earnestness and a pertinacity which proved its reality, but which cannot have been caused by a system which at the present moment is not two years old. The agriculturists were distressed and protected in 1825; and if by any improbable chance they should be again protected in 1851, there is no certainty that they would not be again as distressed as they were before. As Mr. Drummond has remarked, "All the best heads

of the country" have gone against them—and even those two heads in the upper and lower House, who still ostensibly belong to their ranks, refrained from showing themselves at this last great gathering, lest their chance of future usefulness should have been impaired by their participation in the proceedings of men who talk of repudiation and insurrection by farmers and farm-labourers as things not so very improbable under a Free-trade system. They demand from legislation what legislation is powerless to afford. They demand fixity in a changing world—a state regulation of the profits of business—and an artificial scarcity when Heaven decrees abundance. They lose their temper and speak sedition, as glaring as any for which unhappy Chartists have been consigned to penitentiaries or to penal colonies. The Duke of Richmond, on taking the chair, found it necessary to deprecate the use of disloyal language. "I hope," said his Grace, "that the expressions which may be made use of here to-day will show that, ill-used as we are, we are *still* loyal to the Sovereign, and *still* firmly attached to the British constitution."

The speakers did not take the advice of the chairman. A rural insurrection seemed to be present in the minds of most of them. "If the present prices of provisions should continue," said Mr. Chouler, "the occupiers of land would be altogether unable to employ or pay their people, and there was a determination among the tenant-farmers, not only from necessity, but *from will*, to send their unemployed labourers to the workhouse, instead of assisting them, as they had done last winter. The torrent might, perhaps, be stayed until after the harvest, but that was the outside; and, if the labourers





then assembled in masses to obtain their just rights, it was not very likely that the English yeomen would mount their horses to prevent them." Mr. Ball, another farmer, was equally seditious. "His answer for himself," he said, "and he believed for the whole of his brother farmers, was, that they were disposed to risk all, to brave all, to dare all; and that, come when it might, and cost what it would, they were ready to take steps which were frightful for loyal men to engage in, but which long-continued injustice had brought them to the contemplation of." These expressions were loudly cheered; but, whether the noblemen and gentlemen on the platform took part in the applause, the reports of the morning newspapers do not state. It is melancholy that the farmers of England should so far forget themselves as to give vent, even when goaded by real suffering, to such thoughts as these. It is an ill example to set to the people, and one which, upon cool reflection, they will, doubtless, be sorry to have given them. But we think, nevertheless, that the farmers of England, however loudly they may "bark" sedition, will not "bite." The meeting on Tuesday sufficiently showed, notwithstanding their disloyal words, that they will vent their discontent in another fashion, when the worst comes to the worst with them. More than one speaker complained that the landlords had not reduced rents; and that the clergy, as well as the landlords, had manifested apathy in the cause of Protection. Let the Duke of Richmond and others beware of the spirit they are raising. A fair adjustment between landlords and tenants, and of the general taxation of the country, are what the tenant-farmers require; but the adjustment is not likely to be fair towards the landlords, if they encourage, tacitly or openly, the tenant-farmers to indulge in such speeches as those which now seem to find most favour with them. The question lies, in reality, between the owners and the occupiers of the soil. With Protection, or without Protection, there will be distress among the farmers of Great Britain whenever Heaven shall vouchsafe to send a plentiful harvest to the toiling people of these kingdoms, unless by some arrangement which landlords and tenants may make among themselves, but which the Legislature cannot enforce upon them, they shall devise the means of equalising the profits of good years and bad ones, and subjecting the business of agriculture to the same rules of trade which every other pursuit and occupation of life must submit to, under the penalty of distress or bankruptcy. The agrarian war which some short-sighted Dukes and Earls are exciting will not be a war against the State, or against the people of towns engaged in manufacture; it will turn to a war against rents.

Let the leaders of the Protectionist party pause in their career. Free-Trade, like many other right systems, may create suffering upon its first introduction; but it will ultimately work well, even for those who now complain of it, if all parties will unite, and patiently consider the real state of the country. The day has gone by, when any one interest, however powerful, can be considered all-powerful in such a society as ours of Great Britain; and should the unfortunate day ever arrive, when the mills of the north of England should be wholly stopped, even for one little month, the agriculturists would confess with sorrow, that a worse distress had come upon them than any they had previously suffered. Agriculture and manufactures are, in reality, dependent upon each other for success and prosperity, and ought to be no more estranged than the partners of one concern, or the members of one household. What agriculture requires is, in the first place, a re-adjustment of rents; and, in the second, a re-consideration of the whole taxation of the country. To attain the first object, the tenant-farmers must help themselves. To attain the second—which is equally essential—they will be aided not only by all the real statesmanship of the country, but by the now-hated manufacturers, and by the great bulk of the population both rural and urban. The rottenness of our system, which affects agriculture first, as the weakest part, dwells in the taxation of the country. A revision of that system is the necessary consequence of Free-Trade, and must take place sooner or later. England awaits the advent of the statesman who shall undertake it. Believing, as we do, that, in establishing Free-Trade, the great political parties did a right thing—and the only right thing in the circumstances of the country—we are anxious that the farmers should have the full advantage of it. There must be Free-Trade for them, as well as against them, and a reduction or removal of all burdens which oppress their industry. If they will open their eyes to this fact, and cease to clamour for a Protection which could do them no good if they had it, and unite with those best of all Conservatives who would create stability for our institutions by removing injustice and abuses, they will do more good to themselves and to the State than by spouting sedition and disloyalty, and exciting one class of the community against the other. If they will only understand it, Free-Trade will prove their friend, and not their enemy.

### ROOK SHOOTING IN PENSURST PARK.

Among those rural diversions which partake of a sporting character, but do not rank with legitimate field sports, is rook shooting. It falls in a season of the year when spaniels and pointers rest from their sylvan labours, and the sharp note of the double barrel is no more heard in woodland or lea. By the second week in May the young rooks have acquired sufficient maturity to become the proper quarry of such as take their pleasure in the marksman's art. This passage of skill has for its scene, in many instances, some noble park, peopled with forest monarchs, befitting attendants on "the stately homes of England." The rendezvous which forms the subject of the accompanying illustration of a party engaged in rook shooting, is in one of the stateliest of our insular domains. Penshurst, situated in the Weald of Kent, is famous for its oak-trees—one of those now flourishing in the Park is said to have been planted on the birth of that Sir Philip Sidney whom Queen Elizabeth styled "the jewel of her times." The gun is the only instrument that they are seen to use in their pastime; but rifles, air-guns, and cross-bows also constitute the arms of rook-shooters. It is the merry month of May, and the callow family, new-filled with strength and joyousness, seated on the edges of their nests, or perched on the neighbouring branches, offer point-blank objects of aim. The siege of the feathered colony proceeds, and, sooth to say, many is the pitiful sight that awaits the looker-on. "There is one trait," says a naturalist, "in the character of the rook, which is, I believe, peculiar to the bird, and which does him no little credit. It is the distress they exhibit when one of them has been killed or wounded by a gun. Instead of being scared away by the report, and leaving their wounded or dead companion to his fate, they show the greatest anxiety and sympathy for him, uttering cries of distress, and plainly proving that they wish to render him assistance."

While circling round and round,  
They call their lifeless comrade from the ground.

I have seen one of my labourers pick up a wounded rook, which he had shot at for the purpose of putting him up as a scare-crow in a field of wheat; and while the poor bird was flitting in his hand, I have observed one of his companions make a wheel round in the air, and suddenly dart past him, so as almost to touch him, perhaps with the last hope that he might still afford assistance to his unfortunate friend."

In the days of Falconry, moreover, the rook was one of the feathered tribe flown at with hawks. *Malgré* all this great discouragement, his local prepossessions are singularly pertinacious. Where rooks have dwelt and perished prematurely for ages they continue to resort, and bid "welcome to their gory beds." Thus there exists, and has existed time immemorially, a rookery in Hampton Court Park, where, as surely as spring comes back, there ensues a wholesale slaughter of the inhabitants. The locality is a plantation of limes; while hard by, in Bushy Park, there is a noble avenue of limes, tall and secure, which has never been honoured by the residence of a solitary scion of the species. Perched aloft, as has been premised, on the pleasant branches, clad in fresh verdure, or on the threshold of his home, is the young rook, waiting the issue of the death-dealing tube. It rings, alas! the knell. He falls not, yet he lives no longer. In the mortal throes his foothold twines around the spot whereon he rested, and he is suspended from a self-made gibbet. . . . Treating of this diversion, Colonel Hawker writes:—"Be careful how you fire among rick-yards and buildings, and always avoid loading your gun with either paper or tow. For this kind of shooting the safest and best kind of wadding is leather. . . . Young rooks, by being first skinned, and then soaked all night in cold spring water, make pies which are worthy the notice of the most scientific *gourmand*." The sporting colonel, indeed, might have said that, by a certain process of culinary transmutation, the body which perishes under the form of a rookling, appears anon in the character of a pigeon-pie. . . . Rooks are gregarious, and are frequently seen in vast flocks, making their flights in the morning to their feeding-grounds, and so returning at night. During the breeding season, the male shares

with the female the duties and cares of the nursery. They begin to build towards the middle of March, and not being over prone to the doctrine of *meum* and *tuum*, while the gentleman is abroad for materials, the lady watches for their safety at home, and *vice versa*. When the young birds are able to fly, the family change their quarters—returning to them in autumn, when they re-instate their nests. Like the human race, the rook is occasionally eccentric after his kind. A pair of black *roués*, with a passion for town life, have for the last twenty or thirty years regularly come up for the season, occupying the upper part of the tree at the end of Laurence-lane in Chesapeake. The naturalist before referred to thus winds up his theory of rookism—if it be true, how many removes is shooting these intellectuals from wilful murder? "Whoever, like myself, has observed the habits and manners of the rook, and is convinced, as I am, that they have the power of communication by means of a language known to themselves, and are endowed with a knowledge and foresight most extraordinary, will take as much interest in them as I do."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

The spirit of reaction has at length ventured to embody its hostility to the apprehended rather than to the actual domination of the Social and Red Republic, by an attack upon universal suffrage, which is regarded as the great stronghold of the Mountain.

M. Baroche accordingly submitted to the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday the new electoral law which is to crush the dreaded monster, and, in his *exposé des motifs*, he explained the causes which in the eyes of the Government justified the proposed measure.

He said that it was called for by the imperfect state of the existing law, which paralysed commerce, disturbed confidence, and placed the safety of society in jeopardy; and he contended that universal suffrage, as now exercised, filled the best-disposed minds with apprehension, and that unless some serious modifications were introduced to check its pernicious influence, it would be attended with the most disastrous results.

The main feature of the measure thus prefaced is that every voter must have a three years' residence in one commune, and not a six months' habitation, as at present. The question of domicile is to be proved by the inscription upon the registry of the amount of his personal contribution, and domestic servants will be considered to have three years' domicile after living so long with their masters: the same rule shall apply to workmen lodging in the establishments of their employers; also to public functionaries residing in the offices where their functions are exercised, and to soldiers and sailors in the communes where their families reside. All persons condemned for crime and misdemeanour, all functionaries deprived of office on account of judicial sentences, and all such as may be condemned for mendicancy or as vagabonds, are to be deprived of the franchise; and in contested elections, where the candidate having the majority should not yet have obtained the fourth of the votes, it is proposed that there shall be three renewals of the scrutiny, and that then, should the result not be changed, the candidates having the relative majority shall be declared to be returned. With regard to the army, instead of their votes being published beforehand, the whole shall be sealed and transmitted to the Prefects to be confounded with the other votes. The time for filling up a vacancy is to be extended from forty days to six months, at the option of the Government.

M. Baroche concluded by demanding urgency or the bill, as it was in strict accordance both with the letter and the spirit of the constitution. Several speakers opposed urgency, and the previous question was moved, which was put and lost by a majority of 256. Urgency was then carried, and the Assembly adjourned to Friday.

M. Eugène Sue, the new Socialist member for Paris, took his seat on Wednesday, for the first time, in the Legislative Assembly.

The question as to the right to sell in shops journals for the sale of which otherwise than at the office of publication, or by supply to subscribers, permission had not been granted by the Prefect of Police, was brought on Tuesday before the Correctional Tribunal. Three persons who had sold such papers were condemned to a fine of 25 francs each and the costs.

M. Courtois, who was condemned by default, on the 3rd inst., to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs, for an inflammatory speech at an electoral meeting, appeared on Tuesday before a jury to take his trial. He was found guilty, and the same sentence was pronounced. An additional period of imprisonment of two years was fixed, in the event of the non-payment of the fine.

On Sunday the usual religious ceremony in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Napoleon was solemnized in the Church of the Invalides. Several old soldiers of the Empire, dressed in the costume of their respective corps, were present, together with the President of the Republic and the members of the Bonaparte family now in Paris.

#### SPAIN.

The final stage of the reconciliation between the courts of Madrid and London has been entered upon, and diplomatic relations between the two governments will be immediately resumed. The *Madrid Gazette* of the 3rd inst. contains the official decree appointing Don Francisco Xavier d'Isturiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

#### ITALIAN STATES.

From Rome we learn that the Pontifical Government is much embarrassed by want of funds; and on the 26th ult. a proclamation was issued by the Minister of Finance, M. A. Galli, laying an extraordinary tax on landed property, "to meet the pressing wants of the State, in consequence of the disastrous events of the last two years." The treasury bonds of the Republic are to cease to be received in payment by the Government offices after the 10th inst.

#### PRUSSIA.

The principal part which Prussia appears desirous of playing in the dreary drama of German politics, is that of promoter-general of impracticable federal assemblages either of States or rulers, whose distracted purposeless councils only succeed in showing how utterly unacquainted all the so-called statesmen of Germany are with the science of Government. A Congress of Kings and Princes has been summoned by his Prussian Majesty to Berlin, to which some of the crowned heads have refused to pay attention, amongst them the King of Hanover. The King of Saxony and the Duke of Baden arrived on the 6th inst. at the Palace of Charlottenburg, with a view to attending the Congress, which shall be held forthwith.

#### UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 30th ult. from New York have been received. At Washington, the question of the admission of California, and the recognition of slavery in new territories, still formed the chief subject of discussion. The Senate had rejected Colonel Benton's amendment, and determined to refer the subject of admitting California, and forming a territorial government for New Mexico, to a select committee of thirteen. The report of such a committee would probably be a recommendation to admit California, and the establishment of a government in New Mexico, without restriction as to slavery, and the Senate, it was thought, would probably concur; but there were substantial grounds for believing that, ultimately, no such measure would become law.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the Senate on the 17th ult. In the debate upon Mr. Benton's resolutions on the slavery question, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, made a personal allusion to Colonel Benton, and was proceeding to attack him in no very gentle terms, when the colonel, in a violent passion, rose from his seat and made an attempt to approach Mr. Foote. As every one around him believed he was about to make a personal assault, several senators rose and attempted to stop him. He broke away from his detainers, when Mr. Foote, leaving his place, moved briskly to an open space before the vice-president's chair, drew a revolver from his pocket, cocked it, and awaited the approach of his antagonist. He was then surrounded by senators, and detained from approaching Colonel Benton. The colonel then dashed away from those who held him back, opened his coat and vest, and bade the "assassin and scoundrel" to fire. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, and the vice-president, with very great difficulty, succeeded in restoring order. After some delay and much embarrassment, a committee of seven was appointed to investigate the matter. Colonel Benton disclaimed that he ever carried arms, Mr. Foote averring that he only did so for self-defence, and that he should pursue this subject out of doors.

Rumours of a modification in the Cabinet had somewhat died away. Accounts from St. Louis, of the 19th ult., state that a band of Sioux Indians, headed by their chief, had recently attacked a family of Chipewas numbering fourteen persons, at Falls Croix, and murdered them all.

**PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of the Protestant Association was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Earl of Roden in the chair. The meeting having been opened by prayer, the chairman stated that, before he called upon the secretary to read the report, he could not help expressing his regret that some more efficient person than himself had not been selected to fill the chair; but, at the same time, he begged to assure them that there was no one at that meeting, nor in the country, who could take a deeper interest in the important objects of the society than he did. He felt most gratified in being engaged to assist in its proceedings. This was not a political society, but one which had the immutable word of God for its foundation. He could not, therefore, but feel it a privilege as well as honour to be enabled to promote the great object in which they were all anxiously employed. Their blessed Protestant cause was surrounded and attacked, not only by enemies confined to the Church of Rome, but from those in the midst of their own dear Church at home. The blessed word Protestant was now almost excluded, and even looked upon as a by-word by many who once deeply revered it. They were living in the most awful times, and it was the bounden duty of all Christians to grapple with the evils that impended over the Church, and to remember in the good cause what Scripture assured them, that if "God be for us, who can be against us?" The report stated that the financial state of the society was more favourable than last year, and the annual subscriptions were larger than they had been in any other year from its commencement. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions founded on the report were submitted to the meeting, and carried unanimously, stating that it was the bounden duty of British Protestants to oppose the political as well as the religious influence of the Church of Rome. After a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**OXFORD.**—The President and Fellows of Magdalen College have voted the sum of 100 guineas to the Bishop of Exeter towards defraying the expenses in his process with Mr. Gorham. The Bishop is a member of Magdalen College. This is said to be the only offer of pecuniary assistance which the Bishop has accepted from the numerous friends who have proffered their aid on this occasion.

**PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. Gilbert Elliot, to the deanery of Bristol. Rev. R. Gee, Vicar of Abbott's Langley, Herts, to be Rural Dean of Watford. Rev. J. M. McMahon to the rectory of Brandon, Norfolk. Rev. Powell Jones to the rectory of Loughor. Rev. C. Bailey to the vicarage of Marsk, Yorkshire. Rev. Henry Thomas May to the vicarage of South Petherwyn with Trewen, Cornwall. Rev. William Paul, M.A., to Handley rectory, Cheshire, void by death of Rev. Joseph Eaton; patrons, dean and chapter of Chester; value £253, with residence. Rev. W. H. Massie, rector of St. Mary's, Chester, to a minor canonry in Chester Cathedral. Rev. R. W. Gleadowe has been appointed sacristan by the Dean and Chapter of Chester Cathedral, in the room of Rev. J. Eaton, deceased. Rev. Wm. Oliver to the stipendiary curacy of Wilmslow, Cheshire, upon the nomination of Rev. Wm. Brownlow, the rector. Rev. R. Fitzgerald to Winstlade rectory, Hants, diocese of Winchester; value £164, with residence; patron, Lord Bolton. Rev. W. W. Spicer to Ichen Abbas rectory, Hants, diocese of Winchester; value £327, with residence; patron, Rev. R. Wright. Rev. John Randall, Vicar of Lynton, Hants, has been appointed a surrogate for the diocese of Hereford.

**VACANCIES.**—A minor canonry in Chester Cathedral. The precentorship in ditto, by death of Rev. J. Eaton. Head-Mastership of Tavistock Grammar School, Devon; patron, Duke of Bedford; Rev. H. Colson, deceased. Stanford-in-the-Vale V., with Gossey C., Berks and Oxford; value £337, with residence; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westminster; Rev. T. Sanders, deceased. Guernsey, Holy Trinity P. C., diocese of Winchester; value £200; patrons, trustees; Rev. R. W. Kyle, deceased. Felton V., Northumberland, w. Long Framlingham P. C., value £275, with residence; patron, Lord Chancellor.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have been recently presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Henry Anthony Plover, of St. George, Waterlooville, Hants, from the congregation; the Rev. R. H. Goodacre, on resigning his curacy in Deek parish church, from the congregation; the Rev. T. S. Bonnin, curate of Seilcoates, from his congregation, as a testimony to his faithful discharge of the arduous duties which devolved on him during the late visitation of the cholera; the Rev. C. Kavanagh, from the people of Swansea.

### THE GORHAM CASE.

A fortnight ago it was supposed that the Bishop of Exeter's resources were exhausted; but that was a mistake, and a precisely similar application to that made to the Court of Queen's Bench, for a rule to show cause why the proceedings of the Court of Arches should not be stayed, was on Thursday week made to the Court of Common Pleas. The arguments relied on were the same in both cases, with the difference that Sir Fitzroy Kelly showed that Lord Chief Justice Campbell had erroneously described the origin of the Acts of Henry VIII., referred to in the case, and was wrong in the date he assigned to the termination of the Chancellorship of Sir Thomas More. The Court of Common Pleas, because the question had been before the Court of Queen's Bench, has taken time to consider its decision, and announced on Wednesday that it will not give judgment this term. The Chief Justice has, however, stated enough to let us see that the decision will depend less on the statutes of Henry VIII. than on the practice of the court, and the construction put by that practice on the law, which in the Court of Queen's Bench was stated to have been uniformly opposed to the statement of the Bishop's counsel. The Court of Common Pleas seems not quite satisfied as to the practice, and has taken time, accordingly, to examine it. This new and unusual application to one court to do what another court has refused to do, explains why the Bishop, when the question was last before the Court of Arches, was anxious to delay the proceedings of that court.

The Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Peppys) has written to Mr. Yorke, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, in reply to a letter stating that an attempt is making to agitate the public mind at Birmingham upon the late judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, some reasons for thinking there is no ground for such agitation. He says:—"By that judgment no point of doctrine was decided, or even called in question. Nothing more was determined, than that the variance on the part of Mr. Gorham from the articles and formularies of our Liturgy, if any, was not such as to justify the Bishop of Exeter in refusing to institute him to a benefice to which he had been presented by the Crown; and in justification of such a determination, it was proved that opinions similar to those professed by Mr. Gorham had been held by our early Reformers, as well as by Usher, Carleton, Pearson, and other eminent divines, who had, nevertheless, been permitted to retain their preferments." After referring to the schism in the Church on baptismal regeneration, the Bishop continues:—"By the judgment in the Gorham case no one's freedom of opinion was in any degree fettered. Those who believed that regeneration invariably accompanied baptism, as well as those who conceived that a prevalent act of grace was necessary in the case of infants for its reception, might still have performed their Saviour's work in their several spheres of usefulness, although they might not exactly concur in opinion upon an avowedly difficult subject. On these grounds I regret much that it has been thought necessary to create such an agitation upon this subject not only in my own diocese, but in, I believe, nearly every diocese in the kingdom. Since, however, this has been done, it becomes certainly the duty of those who have been placed in authority to allay it as far as they can. With this view the Bishops have already held three meetings, which have been very numerously attended, and they are to meet again on Monday next, when probably some final result may be determined."

The Bishops did meet on Monday; and on that evening the Bishop of London laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill for "adjudicating in matters of heresy and schism," the result of these meetings. The measure is said in no wise to infringe on the Royal prerogative, but to carry out the principle already known to the law, "that, to test the ability of a person presented to an ecclesiastical benefice belongs to an ecclesiastical tribunal." The bill proposes, that, as often as it shall be necessary for the Privy Council to determine any question of the doctrine of the Church of England, such question shall be referred in the form of a special case to the whole episcopate, to be convoked for that purpose by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the opinion of the majority, when duly certified in writing to the Council, to be binding on the latter, and to be specially reported to the Queen. It is proposed that the Bishops shall on such cases sit as a court, giving due notice of time and place of meeting to all entitled to be heard, and that the Prelates shall attest their decision by their signatures. This would constitute a purely ecclesiastical tribunal for points of doctrine, and is the first step towards a seasonable solution of the present difficulties. How the inferior clergy will like to be wholly excluded from such a tribunal—what additional influence it might give the Bishops—what effect it might have on the Crown, inducing it to select Bishops for their opinions—are important questions which will, no doubt, with many others, receive due consideration.

The number of clergy who have already subscribed memorials or declarations to their diocesan on this subject are said to be upwards of 1500, of whom, in the Archdeaconry of Worcester, are 150; and those of Coventry 121; Cornwall, 140; Durham, 107; Exeter, 140; Chichester, 120; Barnstable, 90; Reading, 70; in the diocese of Lincoln, 118; and that of Gloucester and Bristol, 200. The Oxford declaration is signed by a large portion of the tutorial body, and a great number of those who declined to sign it expressed their approbation of its contents.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

#### LADY SARAH FINCH.

HER Ladyship, whose early death was lately announced, was second daughter of Henegre, present Earl of Aylesford, grand-daughter, maternally, of George II., Earl of Brooke and Warwick, and sister of Lord Guernsey and Viscountess Lewisham. She was born June 21, 1823, and had, consequently, not quite completed her 27th year.

#### M. DE BLAINVILLE.

This eminent naturalist was the successor of George Cuvier in the chair of Comparative Anatomy at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. As a man of science and a lecturer, M. de Blainville was equally famous. He was perhaps the only one who, without wearying his audience, could deliver on points the most abstruse a lecture of two hours. He was latterly engaged with indefatigable activity in a work on fossil remains. M. de Blainville's death was awfully sudden. He had set out on a journey to England; but while on his way, on the 1st inst., he was found dead in one of the carriages of the night train on the Rouen railway. He was at the time in his 73d year.

#### WILLIAM ROCHE, ESQ.

THE family of which this gentleman was a member is one of high respectability. His father, Stephen Roche, Esq., married three wives, and left a very numerous family. By the first wife he had John Roche, an eminent merchant in Ireland, and George Roche, Esq., of Granagh Castle, who claimed the peerage of Fermoy. By the second wife, Sarah, daughter and co-heir of John O'Brien, Esq., of Mayvane and Clontarf, Mr. Roche had four sons; Stephen, of Killarney; Thomas, of Limerick; James of Cork, a gentleman of the highest literary and classic attainments, well known as an able historical and antiquarian essayist; and William, the subject of this notice. William Roche, in his earlier life, was an eminent banker in his native city, Limerick. After retiring from business he was chosen M.P. for Limerick by his fellow-citizens, who elected him without his having sought the honour, and without his being put to any expense. He was the first Catholic representative of the city since the repeal of the penal laws. Mr. Roche was, in Parliament, a Reformer, but all parties looked with respect on the upright conduct and sterling independence of the man. Mr. Roche was obliged some years ago to abandon his parliamentary career, in consequence of his delicate health. In private life Mr. Roche was much esteemed. His taste as an horticulturist was well known and appreciated; his gardens in Limerick, unique in design and construction, have long attracted the attention of travellers. Mr. Roche's death occurred recently, in his native and favourite city.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury made a statement explanatory of the charge that had been made against him elsewhere, of having nominated his son to the reversionary valuable sinecure office of Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The most rev. prelate said that it was true that he had nominated his son to the reversion of the office, but it was not true that the office was either valuable or a sinecure. In 1847 an act was passed which placed the office under the control of Parliament with respect to all future nominations; and should his son ever hold the registrarship, he would be obliged to fill it in person and to take the salary that would be fixed by Parliament according to the duties and responsibilities of the office. The value having been limited, and the sinecure having been taken away, he did not think he was chargeable with nepotism in having nominated his son to a reversion that was, computing all chances, almost worthless.

The Bishop of London instanced, as a proof of the most rev. prelate's disinterestedness, a case in which, when Bishop of Chester, he had a valuable office at his disposal, which he might have given to his son, but did not.

Lord STANLEY presented a petition from Jamaica, complaining of the conduct and composition of the Legislative Council, and praying for a modification of the constitution of that island.

Earl GREY defended the conduct of the Legislative Council, and maintained that the constitution of Jamaica required no amendment.

## ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Bishop of London laid on the table a Bill to amend the law relating to the administration of justice by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He said that the measure had been agreed upon by his right rev. brethren almost unanimously; and by it he proposed, not to do away with the jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but to direct a certain reference to be made in cases of appeal from the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The bill was read a first time.

The Parish Constables Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill was read a second time.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill was committed *pro forma*, for the purpose of having amendments inserted in it.

Lord WHARFCLIFFE presented a petition from coal-miners, praying for legislative interference for the better ventilation and regulation of coal-mines.

The Earl GRANVILLE intimated that the subject engaged the attention of Government, but it was surrounded with difficulties, and they were waiting for the report of the commission.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

Mr. E. DENISON inquired what determination the Government had come to with respect to the Federal Assembly of the Australian colonies.

Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the Government still adhered to the principle of the clauses submitted by them in the Australian Colonies Government Bill, but they were prepared to vary the application of that principle in a way to give the smaller colonies greater weight in the Federal Assembly than they would have had under the original clauses. The new clauses would be printed and proposed on the third reading of the bill.

On the motion to consider the Australian Colonies Government Bill, as amended, Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved the recommitment of the bill, for the purpose of omitting all clauses which empower the Colonial Office to disallow colonial laws, to cause colonial bills to be reserved, and to instruct colonial governors as to their conduct in the local affairs of the colonies; and for the purpose of adding clauses enumerating and defining imperial and colonial powers. The hon. Baronet was of opinion that the great question of colonial policy—what amount of self-government the colonies should possess, and how far they should be subjected to the Colonial Office—had not been discussed; and he contended that, by the bill, that full amount of self-government consistent with the integrity of the British empire would not be granted to the colonies. The hon. Baronet explained his plan in detail.

Mr. LABOUCHERE considered that the proposal of the hon. Baronet would lead to endless confusion and misunderstanding amongst the colonies, and, therefore, he should oppose the motion. He thought that it would not be possible to define the prerogatives of the Crown in the way suggested, or to draw the proposed distinction between imperial and colonial powers. He implored the House not to consent to the recommitment of the bill for the purpose of discussing one of the wildest schemes that had ever been propounded to Parliament.

Mr. ADDERLEY trusted the House would not uphold the Colonial Office in the mischievous policy it pursued. It was the pride of Englishmen that they had the prerogative of the Crown distinctly defined, and there could be no reason why the colonists should not participate in this feeling.

Sir G. GREY reiterated the objections urged by Mr. Labouchere, and said that the evasion and uncertainty characteristic of Sir W. Molesworth's proposition were its chief blemishes, and it would, he believed, tend to promote a collision between the Imperial Government and the colonies.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported the motion, thinking that the difficulty of defining prerogative was no satisfactory reason why, in a case of such vast importance, it should not be attempted. He was desirous to emancipate the colonies from the Colonial Office as regarded local matters, and did not think that English law ought to over-ride colonial law upon points in which the Imperial Government was not interested.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion .. .. .	42
Against it .. .. .	165
Majority against Sir W. Molesworth ..	—123

Mr. GLADSTONE then called the attention of the House to a question connected with the well-being of the Church of England in the colonies. He described her as labouring under many disadvantages there. He would not go into the case of Western Australia, as being too insignificant, nor into that of South Australia, because he did not think Government had sufficient information on the subject, but he would apply himself to Van Diemen's Land and to New South Wales, taking the former as the best illustration. He explained that in this colony there was no distinction of Church, and that if the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome were mentioned in the legislation, it was only because those churches comprised the majority of worshippers; but that the system was, that if any sect could gather together a sufficient number of adherents to subscribe a certain sum, the State was bound to lend it assistance. But not only was the Church of England under negative disadvantages, but her Bishops, who had been sent out with sounding titles and apparently large functions, found upon arriving that their powers were nugatory, and that if they attempted to exercise Episcopal authority, they laid themselves and their agents open to civil actions. In fact, the law-advisers of the Crown had been obliged to decide that her Majesty's own act, empowering the Bishop of Van Diemen's Land, was illegal. He went at detail into the practical working of this state of things, as it affected all the colonial clergy from the bishop down to the humblest missionary, and concluded by moving a clause enacting, that whereas doubts existed as to the rights and privileges of the bishops, clergy, and other members of the united Church of England and Ireland, in regard to the management of the internal affairs thereof in the Australian colonies, it should be lawful for the bishop or bishops of any diocese or dioceses, in the said colonies, and the clergy and lay persons, members of the Church of England, or otherwise in communion with him or them respectively, to meet together from time to time, and by mutual consent, or by a majority, with the assent of the Bishop, to make all such regulations as may be necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs.

Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed the motion, believing that the establishment of any ecclesiastical synd would be most unacceptable to the colonies for which it was demanded. His own conviction was that in the colonies the Church of England should neither receive exclusive favour, nor be placed under any exceptional disadvantages; and this condition was, he considered, fulfilled in her present position in our Australian connexions. As a member of the Church, he believed that retaining her in that position was the best mode of increasing her spiritual usefulness, and of ensuring her remaining, as he trusted she would for many an age remain, the means of diffusing religious light and instruction among the population of Australia.

After a discussion, in which Mr. A. Hope, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. P. Wood, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Roundell Palmer took part.

Sir GEORGE GREY had not expected that the debate would result in a discussion of matters of so grave a character. He differed from Mr. Roebuck in the view he had taken of Church matters; but he also thought the motion calculated to impair the utility of the Colonial Church. While upon this subject, he could not help expressing his regret at the recent conduct of certain members of the Church of England, who had exhibited her in a state of melancholy disunion. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches followed this allusion.) As regarded the scheme of Mr. Gladstone, he must object to any ecclesiastical regulations having the weight proposed to be given to them, which was not only to make them binding *in foro conscientie*, but also with the force of law—a proceeding directly calculated to curtail the prerogative of the Crown. The propositions were either dangerous or unnecessary: in the first case having a tendency to opposition to the spirit in which he desired to legislate for the colonies; and in the second, giving a power which those for whom it was sought already clearly possessed.

Mr. ADDERLEY and Mr. HUME said a few words.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would not have opposed this motion could he have deemed it serviceable to the Colonial Church, but he apprehended that it would produce discord in it. He would allay any alleged fears of "*præmunire*" by apprising the House that *præmunire* was a territorial enactment, not applicable to the colonies at all, even if it were not absurd to suppose that such a process would be attempted in such a case. He would suggest that the members of the Church who had anything to complain of should do so as other churches had done, namely: meet and lay down rules for their own guidance. He thought the legislative sanction of such an assembly as that sought for was both unprecedented, needless, and dangerous.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied, and offered, if Government would give him a pledge that it would itself obtain information upon the subject, and, if his case were made out, would undertake that the Church of England should be placed on the same footing as other religious bodies, to withdraw his motion.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion .. .. .	102
Against it .. .. .	187
Majority against Mr. Gladstone ..	—85

Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTAY moved that Van Diemen's Land should in future be called Tasmania.

Mr. WYLD seconded the motion.

Mr. LABOUCHERE thought it was hardly worth while making a change now; but it could be done hereafter if the colony expressed any strong feeling on the subject.

The motion was negatived without a division; and a clause which was next moved by Mr. ANSTAY (as to the issue of the first writs for the colonial legislatures) was not even seconded.

Mr. WYLD moved clauses for giving the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land the power of making regulations as to convicts, but he was also unable to find a seconder.

Other amendments were postponed, and the bill, as amended, was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, said that he would announce on Friday what he meant to do with the Stamp Duties Bill.

On the motion for the third reading of the Distressed Unions Advances (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. STAFFORD protested against the bill as unjust, tyrannical, and oppressive. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Sir E. N. BUXTON (on account of the indisposition of Lord John Russell) postponed the motion on the subject of slave-grown sugar, which was to have been brought on this evening.—Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships sat for a short time, and, after the presentation of some petitions, adjourned to Friday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## ATTORNEYS' CERTIFICATE DUTY.

Lord R. GROSVENOR stated, in reply to a question, that Ireland and Scotland had been by accident omitted from the Bill for repealing the annual duty on Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificates, but that, unless the bill should be extended to Ireland and Scotland, he would withdraw it. The noble Lord added that he had received an intimation from the Government of their intention to oppose the bill on its next stage.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir E. BUXTON stated that the Government had given up to him Friday, the 31st inst., for the discussion on his motion relative to the importation of slave-produced sugar.

Mr. FREWEN, on the part of Mr. Cayley, gave notice that he would bring forward his motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax on the 30th inst.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that he would, on next Tuesday, move for a commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles that at present impede the growth of cotton in that country.

## ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

Lord NAAS inquired if it was by the advice and under the authority of the Government that the Encumbered Estates Commissioners had given notice of their intention to allow half of the purchase-money of estates sold under their direction to stand over, in order to allow parties to avail themselves of the Solicitor-General's bill, now before Parliament, for securing advances on those estates.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE replied that the notice referred to was a judicial proceeding, and the authority of Government had not been asked.

To a question put by Mr. Baillie, Sir G. GREY stated that the Lord Chancellor was recovering, and would shortly be able to attend to his duties in the Court of Chancery. The noble and learned Lord had performed the functions of his office at his own residence, and he (Sir G. Grey) believed no inconvenience had been sustained by his Lordship's absence.

## THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Mr. ARKRIGHT inquired if there was any intention to ask Parliament for any money for the purposes of the great Exhibition of 1851? and if the Government would give an assurance that they would not, under any circumstances, sanction the advance of public money in aid of this exposition.

Mr. LABOUCHERE answered that he did not anticipate that it would be his duty to ask Parliament to interfere with the conduct of the Exposition, which would be altogether dependent on voluntary contributions. He might have to ask Parliament to consent to a clause in a bill which he would have to introduce for the registration of designs, to prevent the piracy to which articles sent to the Exhibition might be exposed. As one of the Royal Commissioners, he could assure the hon. member that nothing was further from the intention of the commission than to ask Parliament for any advance of public money.

## ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

Mr. EWART submitted a motion for the repeal of the advertisement duty. He contended that this tax was a grievous impediment to buying and selling, and to the diffusion of religion and knowledge. In 1833 the advertisement duty was reduced from 8s. 6d. to 1s. 6d., and yet such had been the increase of the number of advertisements that the revenue derived from them, which had been £170,000, was now £157,000.

Mr. M. GIBSON seconded the motion.

Mr. TRELAWNY opposed it. He thought that the carrying of such a proposition would endanger the national credit.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not do more than repeat the arguments he had used on former occasions against the repeal of duties other than those he had himself proposed to take off. Everybody seemed now to have a desire to get a pull at the Exchequer, but the Exchequer was not in a condition to bear any further pulls this year.

After a few words from Mr. HUME in favour of the motion,

The House divided—

For Mr. Ewart's motion .. .. .	39
Against it .. .. .	208
Majority against the motion .. .. .	—169

## THE BAKERS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for a select committee to inquire whether any measure can be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the journeymen bakers of this metropolis. The noble Lord described the horrid dens in which these men are compelled to work, and the hours, destructive to health, during which they are obliged to labour.

Sir G. GREY objected to the motion, because he did not think it would lead to practical results. An inquiry could only excite delusive hopes that the Legislature could not realise.

Mr. A. STAFFORD considered that the refusal of the House even to inquire into the grievances of the working classes would have a most pernicious effect on them, shaking their confidence in the institutions of this country.

Mr. BRIGHT charged Lord Robert Grosvenor with being, if not a Socialist, the advocate of Socialism. These London bakers were mostly Scotchmen, of all men the best able to take care of themselves. There might be something horrible in the vile dens in which they were obliged to work in this metropolis; but, if so, there must have been something indescribably horrible in their own country, from which they had fled to come to this.

Lord D. STUART supported the motion.

Mr. G. THOMPSON altogether repudiated the observations of Mr. Bright. Although a political economist, he would separate himself from its advocates if it could only be defended on the reasons adduced by the hon. member for Manchester. Mr. Thompson warmly supported the motion.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD also supported it.

The House then divided—

For Lord R. Grosvenor's motion .. .. .	44
Against it .. .. .	90
Majority against the motion .. .. .	—46

## THE KINGSTOWN AND HOLYHEAD MAILS.

Sir R. BULKLEY moved for a Select Committee to investigate and report upon all matters connected with the contract for the conveyance of the mails between Kingstown and Holyhead.

Sir F. BARING explained the mode in which the contract had been made. He agreed to the committee, at the same time assuring the House that the Admiralty would maintain the contract they had concluded.

After a short conversation, the motion for a committee was agreed to.

The Benefices in Pluralities Bill was considered, as amended.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR inquired if it were true that Sir E. Buxton's motion, relative to the importation of slave-produced sugar, was to be considered as one involving the question of confidence or want of confidence in the Government; if any correspondence had passed between Lord J. Russell and Mr. Cobden on the subject; and if the noble Premier had, as reported, asked Mr. Cobden to remain in town, to lend his assistance and that of his friends to the Ministry on the occasion of the above motion.

Sir G. GREY replied that he had not heard the rumour referred to until that moment, and that he could give no information as to the first part of the question. With respect to the alleged correspondence, he had not heard of it, nor did he believe that any such had passed.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE, in answer to Mr. Hume, stated that the defalcation of Mr. Mathews, who had held a situation in the Irish Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, was of very trifling amount.

## IRISH FISHERIES.

The second reading of the Irish Fisheries Bill was moved by Mr. ANSTAY, who stated that the object of the measure was to repeal the law of 1842 on the subject, and to transfer the regulation of all the Irish fisheries to the Board of Works.

Mr. CONOLLY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He objected to give to the Board of Works such extensive powers as were proposed by it, and he considered the bill an infringement of the rights of private persons.

Mr. SCULLY seconded the amendment.

Lord NAAS regarded the bill as necessary, in order to reconcile the contradictory acts relative to Irish fisheries, and therefore he should support the second reading. The consolidation clauses of the bill would effect the object he had in view, and he should, in committee, move the omission of the other clauses.

Colonel Dunne, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Lawless, and Mr. M. O'Connell supported the bill; Mr. Napier and Mr. S. Crawford opposed it.

Mr. GROGAN recommended a reference to a Select Committee.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE advised the withdrawal of the bill.

The House having divided, there were—

For the second reading of the bill .. .. .	37
Against it .. .. .	197
Majority against the bill .. .. .	—160

Mr. A. STAFFORD inquired if the Government, seeing the general opinion expressed during the debate that some legislation on the subject of Irish fisheries was necessary, would introduce any measure on their own responsibility.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE intimated that he was not prepared to do so.

## EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

Mr. LACY moved the second reading of his Extramural Interments Bill, by which he proposed to enable railway companies to buy land and establish burial-grounds at convenient distances from the metropolis. The hon. member commended the plan recommended by the Board of Health, and expressed his willingness to refer his bill, together with the measure introduced by the Government, to a select committee.

Alderman SIMON seconded the motion. He considered the Government bill very objectionable, and thought both bills should be referred to a select committee.

Mr. LABOUCHERE had insuperable objections to the principle of the bill, which was to empower railway companies to undertake and conduct all the business appertaining to cemetery companies. Railway companies themselves had intimated their repugnance to undertake this business, and, even if they were willing to undertake it, the House could not permit them to add to their proper functions duties so opposed to their legitimate traffic.

The House having divided, there were—

For the second reading .. .. .	4
Against it .. .. .	123
Majority against the bill .. .. .	—119

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## POLICE-OFFICE IDEA OF AN OATH.

Mr. RICHARD FOX wished to ask a question of the right hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department on a subject which had excited a good deal of interest within the last few days. It related to an occurrence which took place at the Clerkenwell Police-court on Tuesday last. It appeared that a person named Reardon was placed in the witness-box of that court, and the New Testament was handed to him for the purpose of his being sworn. Before swearing him, however, the officer whose duty it was to administer the oath requested him to make the sign of the cross, having ascertained that he was a Roman Catholic, which the witness refused to do, stating that he considered it an insult to be told that his oath taken on the Evangelists was not as binding without the cross as with it. Then it would seem that the magistrate, Mr. Combe, took it up, who stated that he had never known a Roman Catholic refuse to make the sign of the cross before; whereupon the witness still protested that this mode of proceeding could be intended as nothing else than an insult to himself. This called forth another explanation from the magistrate in the shape of an intimation to the witness that if a Roman Catholic priest were present, he would tell him that an oath taken by a Roman Catholic would not be binding, unless it were accompanied by the sign of the cross. The witness, however, persisted that he knew nothing of any such rule, and ultimately he was allowed to be sworn in the usual way, when he gave some evidence contradicting that of a former witness, but the magistrate said he did not believe him, and decided the case the other way. The witness Reardon then asked the magistrate if he, the magistrate, intended publicly to charge him with committing perjury? To which the magistrate replied that he certainly did. (Hear, hear.) He wished, therefore, to ask the Chief Secretary of State, whether it was his intention to notice the conduct of Mr. Combe, presiding magistrate of the Clerkenwell Sessions Court, towards a Roman Catholic witness of the name of Reardon, on Tuesday, 7th of May?

Sir GEORGE GREY said his attention had been called to the case by receiving notice of a question yesterday on the subject from his noble friend the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and in consequence of that intimation he had looked over the report of the case in the newspapers. Upon reading that report he directed a communication to be made to Mr. Combe, the magistrate, requesting that gentleman to furnish him with any observations in explanation on the matter. The answer he had received to that communication found no fault with the newspaper report of the case, but it stated that the witness being requested to make the sign of the cross was made in accordance with the usual practice of the Clerkenwell Police-court. The answer added that the magistrate did not discredit the evidence of the witness because he refused to make the sign of the cross, but because the evidence on the other side seemed to be the strongest, and the most to be relied on. (Hear, hear.) Now he (Sir G. Grey) must confess that this practice was one which he had never heard of before, while he had made inquiries of parties who were well informed on the subject, and they seemed to think that the act of making the sign of a cross was quite voluntary on the part of the witness, and no magistrate had a right to insist on a witness performing the ceremony before permitting him to be sworn. It did not appear that the practice prevailed in any other police-court, nor did it prevail in any of the common-law courts either in England or Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He had, therefore, directed a communication to be made to Mr. Combe, directing that the practice should be forthwith abandoned in the Clerkenwell Court. (Cheers.)

The Police Improvement (Scotland) Bill was discussed in committee.

The various clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported.

The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.

The Elections (Ireland) Bill and the Railways Abandonment Bill also passed through committee.—Adjourned.

## FETE OF THE REPUBLIC, IN PARIS.

On Saturday last, the Parisians commemorated the proclamation of the Republic by one of those grand out-of-door fêtes in the production of which they are such matchless adepts. The beautiful Place de la Concorde, which was the chief scene of the display on the occasion, was decorated for the purpose with a view to theatrical effect. At the corners of the square were erected four lofty arches, on the model of Vespasian's triumphal arch. The one on the left, entering from the Rue de Rivoli, was dedicated to the Fine Arts, and was covered all over with emblematic paintings and inscriptions, and surmounted with the figure of a Muse. Immediately under the feet of the figure were the names of the great French artists, amongst whom Claude Lorraine, David, and Vernet were conspicuous. Immediately opposite, and at the entrance of the Champs Elysées, rose the arch, which served as a counterpart, and dedicated to Industry and Commerce. The figures and emblems corresponded to the dedication; and the names of the merchants and manufacturers, of past and present times, who have added to the reputation and the wealth of their country, were also pre-eminent. At the corner next to the Pont de la Concorde, on the Champs Elysées side, the third arch stood inscribed to Agriculture, with its scrolls, its emblems, and its figures. The fourth arch was at the other corner of the bridge, between it and the Terrace of the Tuileries, similarly adorned, and its front displaying celebrated names. It was dedicated to Science and Literature; and the names of Laplace, Lagrange, Lavoisier, Cuvier, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Lafontaine, Bossuet, Massillon, La Bruyère, Voltaire, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, &c., stood forth in brilliant colours as the greatest representatives of both.

The Luxor obelisk had its basement covered all over with emblematic figures, suited to the character of this Egyptian monument. At each corner of the base was the figure of a gigantic sphinx; and on each face of the monument above was placed in a sitting posture a statue of Isis.

From the fountain of the square beautiful tracery hung, extending from the upper to the lower reservoir, festooned with red, blue, and green lamps, in the form of grapes, with the mermaids in the interstices, so that the water might play without extinguishing the lights. Round the base of the great reservoir was raised a bed of green turf. The façade of the hotel of the Minister of Marine and the Garde Meuble, on the Place de la Concorde, was covered all over with lamps, arranged in forms illustrative of the Republican Government and of Republican virtues. The square itself was enclosed by a series of columns representing the departments of France, interspersed with lofty poles with tri-coloured flags waving on the top, and rostral columns surmounted by statues. Balustrades encircled the vast space, with 83 antique vases mounted on tripods, and adorned each with three Greek figures holding together by festoons of illuminated garlands. Four lofty masts, with flags waving from the tops, were placed in the centre. The Rue Royale had, on both sides, from the Madeleine to the square, a series of tripods covered with gilt ornaments and figures; and along the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, up close to the Triumphal Arch, were ranged similar rows of tripods and pillars with Chinese lamps, crowned with gilt ornaments; and, from one pillar to another, hung festoons of coloured lamps.

The Pont de la Concorde was adorned with tripods and statues over its whole length, to the very steps of the National Assembly; and the façade of the edifice, as also that of the Madeleine, was adorned on its six angles with six gilt vases of colossal proportions, while the columns of both edifices were covered all over with variegated lamps.

The most profound tranquillity prevailed in Paris the whole of Saturday, and the fête passed off without the slightest accident, notwithstanding the vast number that crowded the streets. In the evening the illuminations of the Place de la Concorde were magnificent beyond description, and the multitudes that assembled to view them were immense. The fanbours were completely deserted. The National Assembly, the Ministerial hotels, and other public edifices, were illuminated, but no private houses. No cries were uttered by the crowd, and the utmost regularity prevailed during the day and night. Before twelve o'clock the crowd had almost dispersed to their homes.

## M. EUGÈNE SUE.

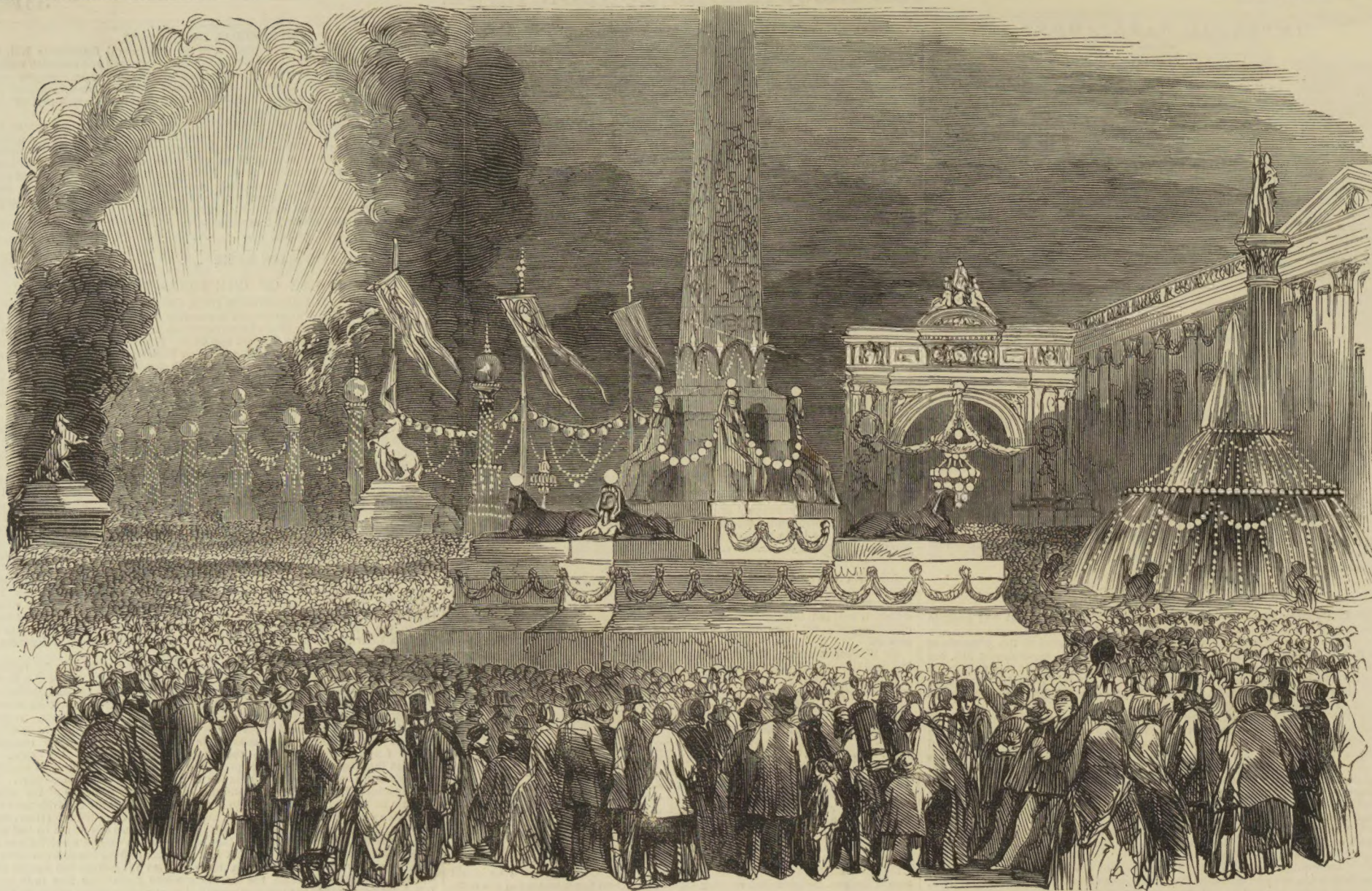
The return of M. Eugène Sue, the Socialist candidate for the department of the Seine, was recorded in our Journal of last week. We now present our readers with the latest portrait of M. Sue, who is well characterised by a contemporary as "a pleasant, jovial-looking, dark-complexioned man, seemingly of about forty-six years of age, although in reality forty-nine; rather corpulent; dresses with care, and is altogether prepossessing."

Our limits will not allow us to do more than glance at the *bizarre* career of M. Sue. Before he attained literary celebrity, he served eight years as surgeon in the French navy; and, in reply to an accusation made during the recent election struggle, he published a letter detailing his services during eight years; and stating that the captain of a vessel on board which he served wished to write him a letter expressive of his (the captain's) regret at M. Sue's quitting the service, and his satisfaction at his conduct. M. Sue also says he quitted the profession on account of the death of his father.

His romances of "Atar Gulle," "La Salamandre," and "La Vigie de Koat-Yen" are of the same family of romance, powerfully imaginative, rich in descriptive style; in pictures of naval life and manners; of beautiful contrasts of storm and calm; of portraits of wreckers and pirates; of terrible crises and grand catastrophe, sanguinary and funereal. All these, M. Sue has painted with startling and picturesque vigour.

The tendency of M. Sue's later romances has just been fairly characterised by





THE PARIS FETE—ILLUMINATION IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

a contemporary, in recording the choice of Sue as a candidate for the recent election:

"The works of Eugène Sue had long ago marked his place amongst the destructive spirits of this age, for his imagination gave a febrile attraction to the brutal excesses of his sensual pen, and his attacks had been incessantly directed against the principles of religion, morality, authority, and property. We doubt if any man can read such works as the 'Mystères de Paris' or the 'Juif Errant' without suffering more or less from the pollution of those foul productions. Therein lay his irresistible claim to the suffrages of Paris. His political capacity is, indeed, more doubtful; but a passage quoted from his writings by Citizen Miot, to the effect that 'no one has any right to superfluity as long as any one has not the necessities of life,' was hailed as the grand solution of modern revolutions, and after fourteen hours of a debate which lasted from midnight to the afternoon of the following day, the name of Eugène Sue was triumphantly adopted as the candidate of the Red Conclave."



M. EUGÈNE SUE.

In the *Galerie de la Presse* M. Sue is jocosely styled "Le Grand Amiral" of French literature; and he has not failed to paint in brilliant colours the adventures, the affrays, and excursions of his maritime experience. He next figured as a member of the Parisian Jockey Club, kept his racers and hunters, and, by steeple-chasing and kindred means, outdressed his fortune; else, Lord Seymour and the Count de Cambis would have had a redoubtable rival on the course of Chantilly.

At M. Sue's literary career we can only take a glimpse. When his "Plick et Plock" appeared, in 1821, the literary taste of the day, satiated with historical romance, inclined towards nautical literature; and his vivid pictures of life at sea, his scenes of sail and shipwreck, and his terrific episodes showed his heroes and heroines borne between the ocean and the stormy skies, with the foam of the waves for a winding-sheet. It is, however, worthy of remark, that few persons spoke of this selection in the electoral clubs of Paris; and his name was said to represent only one thing—a romance in twelve volumes. "Du reste, Citizen Sue is as extraordinary a convert to Socialism as Citizen Girardin. In his romance 'La Vigie de Koat Ven,' M. Sue advocated the restoration of the 'ancient French monarchical and religious Constitution.' In that preface he says, 'Let us compare the moral results of these two systems—of that which requires conditions and guarantees indispensable to form part of certain classes of society to obtain certain employments, or of that which opens an unbounded career to every vile and disorderly passion summed up in this fatal paradox, 'All can aspire to all.' In the latter, do we not detect the cause of the present convulsed state of France, heightened, unquestionably, by the return of M. Sue?"

Among the election squibs of the recent contest, was a memorial, calling upon M. Sue to prove, practically, the sincerity of his declaration—"No one has a right to the superfluities while there is any one who has not the necessities of life." He is then asked to place at the disposal of his poor Socialist brethren his splendid chateau of Bordeaux, and the magnificent grounds that surround it, as also his rich plate, his gorgeous furniture, his purple and his fine linen, his valuable stud, and his costly kennels of hounds. The apostle of Equality and Fraternity is asked to send back to the despotic Sovereigns the seven or eight crosses, stars, and ribbons they have decorated him with, as a homage to his talents as a writer—such baubles being unworthy of a Socialist philosopher. His dogs, horses, and carriages he is asked to sell, and apply the proceeds to the dismissed Socialist teachers. He is reminded that, even after having thus proved his sincerity to the creed, he will still, in case of his election, be better off than the vast majority of his electors, as he will have his allowance of 25*fr.* a day as the representative of the people, not to speak of the produce of his pen, and the actual profits of his new work, "Les Mystères du Peuple."

#### INSTITUTION FOR CRETINS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Institution of the Abendberg was founded in 1840, by Dr. Guggenbühl, a young physician of Zurich, who resolved to devote himself to the peculiar study of Cretinism, and, if possible, to discover some means of cure for that miserable state of disease which prevails to so extensive a degree in the valleys of Switzerland and other mountainous countries. The sight of an unfortunate Cretin whom he beheld at Zeddorf, in the canton of Uri, repeating a prayer, without understanding the meaning, before a crucifix, excited his compassion so warmly, that he entered the cottage wherein the poor man lived. Learning from his mother that she had taught him the prayer when he was a child, he immediately decided to consecrate his life to the work of awakening the dormant mind of the Cretins; for, as he then wrote to a friend, "a human being in whom the thought of God can be awakened is worthy of every sacrifice; for it is of more value to save one human soul than to gain all the treasures of the world."

In order to prepare for this undertaking, he quitted the village where he had lived for two years, to the great regret of the poor peasants, to whom he had been a physician and friend. A peculiarly favourable situation for the proposed establishment offered itself on the mountain named the Abendberg, above the valley of Interlaken. A sheltered spot had been already brought into cultivation by the celebrated agriculturist Kasthofer, and was partly prepared for becoming a habitable residence. Dr. Gug-

genbühl had ascertained that Cretinism never exists above a certain elevation on the mountains; therefore, the first requisite for the Institution was a lofty position. The Abendberg is 3000 feet above the sea level, and has proved in every respect a very suitable locality, sheltered from the storms that are frequently very destructive in the immediate neighbourhood, and enjoying an unusual portion of sun in so alpine a situation. Two never-failing springs of pure water are among the advantages of the spot. More than 300 Cretin children have been admitted since the commencement. About one-third have returned home cured, healthy and active, fully developed in body and mind. A very large proportion of the children are poor, and pay nothing. The expenses of the establishment are considerable, especially in winter, when fuel and other necessities are obliged to be carried by men up the mountain. Many improvements and experiments await only increased funds, which the long period of disturbances in Switzerland has kept in a low state. Travellers from various countries have visited the Abendberg, the fame of which is now spreading over Europe, and this the first institution of its kind is becoming the model for several others in different countries.

Dr. Guggenbühl has recently arrived in England for the purpose of making it better known to the benevolent of this country, and also to acquire information as to the extent of the prevalence of Cretinism in the United Kingdom. We understand that the Doctor has found the poorer classes in some parts of Somersetshire very much afflicted with Cretinism, an evil which most tourists in Switzerland have thought to be confined to that country, and not to be met with so near their own home.

Cretinism, although nearly allied with idiocy, differs from it in this respect, viz. that it is capable of cure; and it is found by experiment that the amendment of the faculties corresponds with the improvement of the bodily health of the patient. Pure air is as essential to the cure as wholesome food; consequently, the lofty site has been selected near Interlaken.

It is calculated that the number of Cretins in and about the Alps averages above 100,000. We are sure that we only express the sentiments of our benevolent readers, in hoping that Dr. Guggenbühl will meet with support from the British public in this humane undertaking.

Dr. Forbes, in his very interesting work, "A Physician's Holiday," published last year, describes his visit to the Abendberg Cretin Establishment, and bears testimony to the enlightened character of Dr. Guggenbühl's view; he considers Cretinism, as a physical malady, consisting in an imperfect development of most of the bodily organs, and of the brain in particular, on the imperfection of which latter organ all the mental incapacity depends. Whatever be the special cause of the affection, he concludes that it is only by improving the bodily health generally—by strengthening and improving, that is, developing to a higher degree of functional activity, all the organs of the system, and among the rest, and in an especial manner, the brain—that any rational hope of benefit can be founded.



INSTITUTION FOR CRETINS AT INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.





INTREPID.

ASSISTANCE.

RESOLUTE.

PIONEER.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S EXPEDITION, SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

## ANTIQUITIES AT WESTMINSTER.

On the 1st of May, while the workmen were digging deep, in order to prepare the ground before laying the foundations of the new baths and wash-houses for the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, several curious earthenware bottles were discovered, one of which we have engraved. The site, which is immediately over against the chancel of the church of St. Matthew, now in course of erection by Mr. G. Scott, has been hitherto occupied by a range of cottages and small houses of the very poorest description. It once formed part of the ancient orchard and fruit-gardens of the Abbey, through which several streamlets ran; and the narrow street derived its name from a chapel of St. Anne, situated where the modern workhouse stands, and abutting on the Almonry. The two famous musicians, Henry Purcell and Dr. Heaster, both resided here. It has been said that the poet Herrick, also, for some time, lived in the lane; but Wood, in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, describes his house as being in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho. To the readers of the *Spectator*, the name will revive the recollection of Sir Roger de Coverley's boyish embarrassment in discovering the locality.



"FLEMISH GREYBEARD," FOUND AT WESTMINSTER.

The bottle stands about eight inches and a half in height, and is sixteen inches and a quarter in circumference. The shape is elegant, but the earthenware coarse, and of a mottled ruddy-brown cast, and the design rudely executed. Immediately under the neck of the vessel is a grotesque mask, and, apparently, a coat of arms, a pale fretty, with two griffins rampant, langued and armed as supporters, and a coronet for a crest; the whole being enclosed in a kind of roughly-drawn oval. The neck has three deep rims. The handle is broad and plain. The common name for these vessels is "Flemish Greybeards."

## CAPTAIN AUSTIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Expedition under the command of Captain Austin has, within the past ten days, left our shores in search of Sir John Franklin, with the universal prayer that the object of his mission may be accomplished. The Expedition received their final orders and instructions by special messenger from the Admiralty on Friday night. The advance was paid on Friday. At ten o'clock at night the numerous visitors to the officers and men took their leave. From an early hour on Saturday morning, the people began to collect along the banks of the river at Greenhithe, to witness the departure of these brave men upon their perilous enterprise. About six o'clock the signal was given for their departure, when, amidst the arewell greetings and enthusiastic cheers of the multitude on shore, which were heartily responded to by the gallant fellows on board the Arctic fleet, the vessels quitted their anchorage ground, and left for their destination.

The Expedition consists of the *Resolute*, Captain H. T. Austin; the *Assistance*, Captain Erasmus Ommanney; the *Pioneer*, screw steam-vessel, Lieutenant-

Commander Sherard Osborn; and the *Intrepid*, screw steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander, John Bettie Cator. The several vessels have been provided with a great number of scientific aids and appliances, of an interesting character. Lieutenant Redl, of the Austrian service, attended on board the vessels at Greenhithe to fit his conical signals. The Gutta Percha Company manufactured eight light gutta percha sledges or boats of 20lb weight each. These were ordered by the Admiralty, on the plan proposed by Lieut. Halkett, R.N., and so contrived as not only to carry from seven to eight cwt. of provisions, but also to float on the wooden sledges to which they will be attached when launched off the ice into the sea. When turned upside down, they will be found admirably adapted to serve as a shelter to the men during the night. Captain Austin has also taken with him two boats built of gutta percha, in the short space of seven days, on a plan suggested by Mr. Bonney, of St. John's, Fulham; their length about 17 feet; breadth, 5 feet 10 inches; depth, 2 feet 4 inches; stem and stern alike. Their buoyancy surprised Captain Austin, as they drew but three inches water, and are capable, at a pinch, of holding forty men.

Each ship is supplied with a standard compass, placed in a part of the vessel least liable to be influenced by the iron with which she is fitted. It is worthy of remark, that the malleable iron screw-propeller with which the *Pioneer* was

to each vessel of a highly useful and easily understood vocabulary of the Esquimaux language, compiled by Captain Washington, R.N., from the larger works on the subject, and suitable for carrying in the pocket on land excursions or over the ice.

Mr. Shepherd has supplied nearly a waggon load of balloons, for the conveyance of messages; and every requisite has been provided for printing the slips and despatching them. Should the wind prove favourable on arriving at the edge of the ice, these aerial messengers will be sent up to announce the approach of the searching expedition.

The fur equipments have been supplied by Messrs. Ball and Jeffs, of Regent-street; they consist of seal-skin helmets, and gauntlets lined with lamb-skin, for the officers; seal-skin capes and mittens for the men; and white lamb-skins for socks, or wrappers for the feet, to be worn inside the boots, for sleeping in. The above firm has also furnished similar equipments for Sir John Ross and his crew, who will sail for the Arctic regions in a few days.

Captain Austin's Expedition is provisioned for three years, and has, besides a large surplus stock of stores and provisions, ice-saws, hammers, and other tools, and will fill up its magazines at the very latest period by drawing from the *Maria Eugenia*, which, laden with provisions, will accompany the Expedition as far as (if not beyond) the Faroe Islands. The *Jasper*, *Advice*, and *Adder* steam-tugs were ordered to attend the squadron, to tow it as far as shall be found practicable.

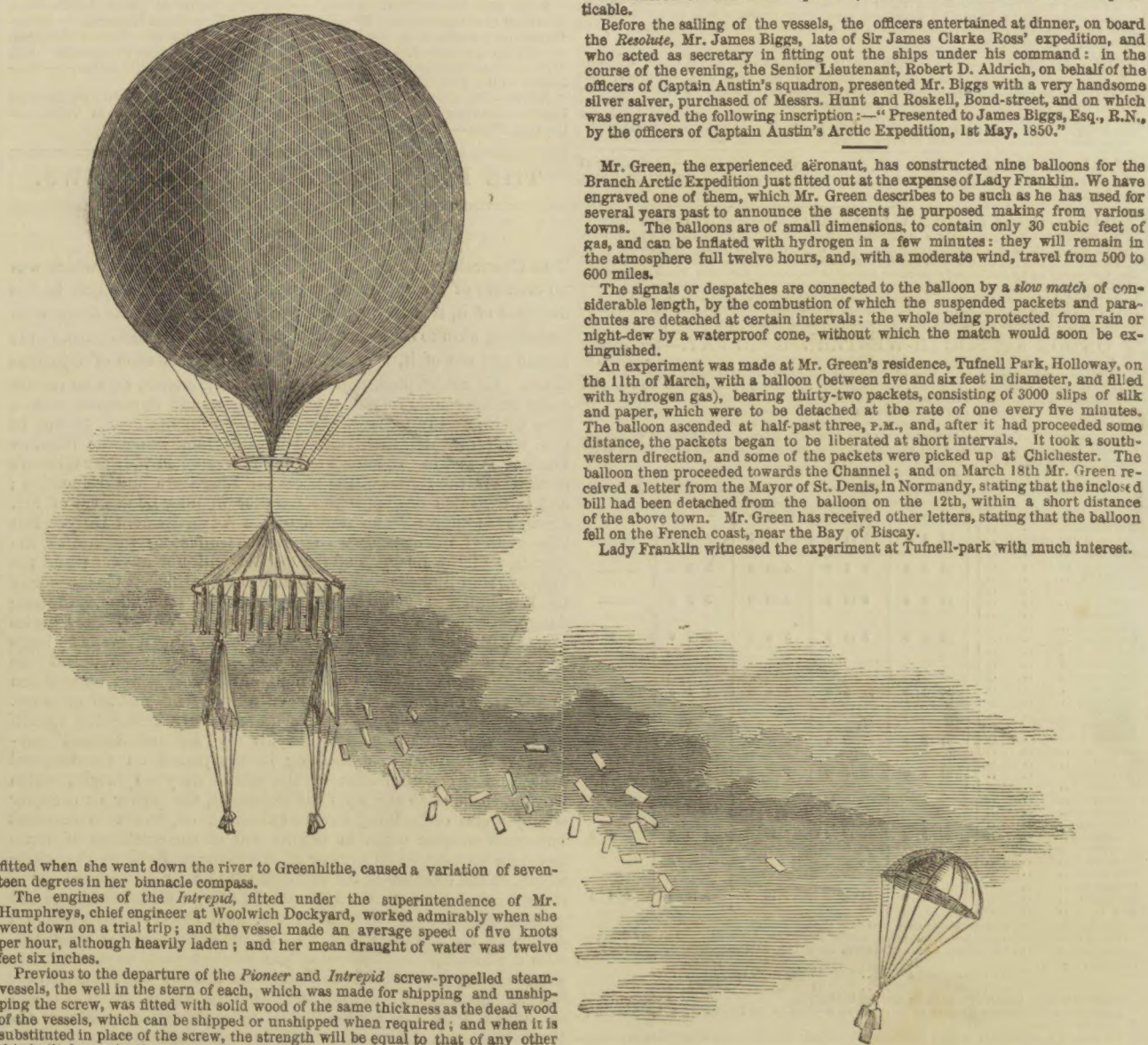
Before the sailing of the vessels, the officers entertained at dinner, on board the *Resolute*, Mr. James Biggs, late of Sir James Clarke Ross' expedition, and who acted as secretary in fitting out the ships under his command: in the course of the evening, the Senior Lieutenant, Robert D. Aldrich, on behalf of the officers of Captain Austin's squadron, presented Mr. Biggs with a very handsome silver salver, purchased of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street, and on which was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to James Biggs, Esq., R.N., by the officers of Captain Austin's Arctic Expedition, 1st May, 1850."

Mr. Green, the experienced aeronaut, has constructed nine balloons for the Branch Arctic Expedition just fitted out at the expense of Lady Franklin. We have engraved one of them, which Mr. Green describes to be such as he has used for several years past to announce the ascents he purposed making from various towns. The balloons are of small dimensions, to contain only 30 cubic feet of gas, and can be inflated with hydrogen in a few minutes: they will remain in the atmosphere full twelve hours, and, with a moderate wind, travel from 500 to 600 miles.

The signals or despatches are connected to the balloon by a *slow match* of considerable length, by the combustion of which the suspended packets and parachutes are detached at certain intervals: the whole being protected from rain or night-dew by a waterproof cone, without which the match would soon be extinguished.

An experiment was made at Mr. Green's residence, Tufnell Park, Holloway, on the 11th of March, with a balloon (between five and six feet in diameter, and filled with hydrogen gas), bearing thirty-two packets, consisting of 3000 slips of silk and paper, which were to be detached at the rate of one every five minutes. The balloon ascended at half past three, p.m., and, after it had proceeded some distance, the packets began to be liberated at short intervals. It took a south-western direction, and some of the packets were picked up at Chichester. The balloon then proceeded towards the Channel; and on March 18th Mr. Green received a letter from the Mayor of St. Denis, in Normandy, stating that the inclosed bill had been detached from the balloon on the 12th, within a short distance of the above town. Mr. Green has received other letters, stating that the balloon fell on the French coast, near the Bay of Biscay.

Lady Franklin witnessed the experiment at Tufnell-park with much interest.



MR. GREEN'S SIGNAL BALLOON, DISPATCHES, AND PARACHUTE, FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.



for the season.



The Duchess de Coigny has arrived in town, from Paris.

The Marquis of Londonderry has issued cards for a grand military banquet, at Holderness House, on Wednesday, the 5th proximo. The Marchioness of Londonderry will have an assembly on the same evening.

The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, accompanied by Miss Talbot, his Lordship's niece (who, we understand, is about to make her *début*), are among the latest arrivals at Mirvart's Hotel.

We are glad to hear that Lord John Russell, who has been indisposed, was much better on Wednesday.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**ROYAL SOCIETY.**—The Earl of Rosse, as president of the Royal Society, held a levee of the members and fellows of that learned body on Saturday last, at his Lordship's mansion in Great Cumberland-place. The *réunion* was attended by a large number of distinguished visitors, including several members of the nobility and *corps diplomatique*. Amongst those present we remarked the Prince Lucien Bonaparte, his Excellency the French Ambassador, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Lovelace, Viscount Hardinge, Viscount Mahon, M.P., Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord De Mauley, Lord Hotham, M.P., Lord Feversham, Lord Eddisbury.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FLOWER SHOW.**—The first exhibition under the auspices of the Botanic Society took place on Wednesday, in the Gardens, Regent's Park. The weather proved most unfavourable, notwithstanding which, several hundred visitors were admitted to the grounds. Few expositions of flowers have rivalled the collections drawn together by the society on this occasion. Among the *exotiques*, the collection of Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, may be safely pronounced to have surpassed anything of the kind ever before shown, each plant being in itself worthy of competing as an individual specimen. Mr. Fraser also exhibited a very fine group plant, of the not very common though beautiful variety, *A. indica sinensis*. The roses can hardly be overpraised, and maintained their queenly supremacy over all other flowers, whether under high culture or luxuriating in natural wildness. The hybrid *pelargoniums*, although fine, were backward; a superb last year's seedling "Diana," however, belonging to Mr. Hoyle, deservedly obtained considerable attention from amateurs. Of the specimen plants, Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Exeter, and Messrs. Luceombe and Pince, of the same place, had remarkable kinds. The singular-looking *Medinella bracteata*, with its pendant racemes of pink flowers, was well deserving of notice; as was also an interesting specimen of *Cinchona lanceolata*, the Peruvian bark plant, sent by the same successful growers. We might here mention, by way of parenthesis, that it would be exceedingly desirable, considering how little they are known, if more of the foreign plants thus useful for economical and medicinal purposes were introduced into these exhibitions. One of the most prominent features of the show was Messrs. Luceombe and Co.'s *Dendrobium carlesianum*, grown to an unusual size, and profusely flowered. We should not omit to notice a fine specimen of the fruit of the plantain, from the garden of Lady Holle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Seymour, rode up to the gardens, for the purpose of viewing the exhibition, at an early hour, although scarcely expected, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also visited the show in the afternoon. The company present were admirably sheltered under the magnificent marquees erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgington, about the grounds, within which they were regaled by the bands of the Household Cavalry Regiments, led by their conductors, Messrs. Waddell, Tutton, and Cooke.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday evening; J. F. Stephens, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Messrs. Francis Walker, S. Waring, and A. Murray were elected members; and Dr. Lowe and Mr. S. N. Ward were elected subscribers to the society. Mr. Shepherd exhibited two specimens of *Lophophora polyommata*, and an extensive series of *Micropteryx purpurella* and *semipurpurella*, recently taken at Darent Wood. Mr. Stephens exhibited three new species of British *Microlepidoptera*. Mr. Adam White exhibited a new Coleopterous insect of the family *Languriidae*, which he proposed to name *Doubledayi viator*, in honour of the late Mr. Doubleday. Mr. Stainton exhibited nine species of the Genus *Ornis*. Several papers were then read, including a supplementary paper on "Stylops," by Mr. S. S. Saunders, and a continuation of Mr. Douglas's paper on the "British *Gelechia*."

**THAMES ANGLING PRESERVATION SOCIETY.**—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chairman (J. C. Hall, Esq.), forcibly urged the claims which the association has on the disciples of Izaak Walton, and expressed his surprise that, whilst there were two or three thousand persons who enjoyed the delightful sport of angling in the Thames, not above 140 of them were to be found aiding, by their contributions, a society to whose exertions in repressing poaching and in otherwise protecting the fish the followers of the "gentle craft" were all so much indebted. From the report read by the secretary, and from the treasurer's account, it appeared that the society was, upon the whole, progressing favourably. Much praise was bestowed upon the water-bailiffs for their assiduity and general good conduct, and it was regretted that the society's funds would not admit of their services being better paid: a gratuity of £3 each, however, in addition to their salaries, had been presented to them at Christmas last. There had been seven convictions for poaching during the preceding year, the cases of which were, however, happily diminishing; for the fishermen generally, seeing that the efforts of the society were directed to the preservation of the fish, were beginning to render them assistance. Although the dryness of last summer had been prejudicial to the angler's pursuit, yet, during the preceding year, a large quantity of trout had been "landed," and the "take" of jack had seldom been equalled either for size or number. By dint of economy, the society had extricated itself from a debt of £97, and had this year a balance in hand of £31 4s. 2d. The report was unanimously adopted; letters from several gentlemen explanatory of their non-attendance were read; and the meeting, after arranging for their next annual dinner, and giving a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, broke up.

**PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday the twenty-third anniversary of this society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken by Mr. F. Peel, M.P., who was supported by Mr. R. Taylor, of the Common Council, the Rev. Erskine Neale, and other gentlemen. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "The Printers' Pension Society, and increased prosperity to it." After some general observations on the importance of the art of printing, the obligations of society at large to those who are engaged in its execution, and the evils to which compositors and pressmen are peculiarly and necessarily exposed by the nature of their occupations, he said it had been computed that there were in the metropolis alone between five and six thousand compositors and pressmen, while the pensioners of the society did not much exceed fifty, or about one for every hundred persons employed. He wished to see not only the number of the pensioners but the amount of the pensions considerably augmented, and he hoped that the public liberality would render such an extension as practicable as it was desirable. The toast was most ardently received.—Mr. Alderman Salomons, in proposing the health of the chairman, expressed the gratification which he felt at seeing him in the chair, as the supporter of so benevolent an institution. The hon. gentleman had, he observed, already made his *début* in Parliament, where he had met with no mean success. As the grandson of a great merchant and a true patriot, and as the son of a statesman who had done much for his country, great things were expected from him, and he trusted that he would not disappoint the expectations which had been formed as to his future career. At all events, it was pleasing to find him, after making a successful commencement in the House of Commons, following the impulses of an honourable ambition by exhibiting his sympathy for a noble work of charity. The toast was most cordially responded to. The toast of "The Authors of Great Britain," was acknowledged by the Rev. E. Neale, the author of the recently published "Life of the late Duke of Kent." The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to between two and three hundred pounds; and included fifty guineas from the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, and twenty guineas from the chairman.

**SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' EPISCOPAL SCHOOL AND ASYLUM.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Monday, at the offices of the Naval and Military Bible Society, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; Captain the Hon. F. Mande, R.N., in the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings of the day by pointing out in very brief but forcible terms the many claims the sailors' orphans had on the support of the charitable, more especially of the British public, who owed their very nationality to the exertions of the mercantile and royal naval service. (Hear, hear.) The report was then read. It stated that for the last seven years there had always been a debt incurred, amounting to about £71 per annum. The committee, at the last meeting of 1849 were enabled to reduce the debt then existing to £35, and they had now the satisfaction of announcing that it was entirely liquidated, and a balance was left in the bankers' hands. An appeal made to the ladies, after the lamented death of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager (by which this society had lost their best and kindest supporter), had resulted in the receipt of 100 guineas. Of the twenty orphan children received into the asylum, thirteen only had been brought into the new house, five having been placed in eligible situations, and two having returned to their friends. The receipts for the past year amounted to £653, and the expenditure to £633, leaving a balance of £20. A motion for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously. The chairman expressed his regret that an asylum for such an object should possess such limited means, and alluded to the fact of there being only fifteen inmates as a proof their crippled resources. Resolutions founded on the report were then submitted to the meeting and carried. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**WESTMINSTER RAGGED DORMITORY AND COLONIAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.**—The first annual meeting of this institution took place on Thursday, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre; Lord Ashley in the chair. The report stated that in the spring of 1848 the attention of some gentlemen had been called to the necessity of applying a remedy to the alarming evil which prevailed among a large section of this densely populated locality, whose miserable fate seemed to be a training for vice and crime, and their future prospects totally neglected. Since the opening, there had been 163 applications for admission from the streets, and 13 from various prisons, recommended by the chaplain. The funds were inadequate to meet the demand, and several were now leading lives of the worst kind, because the limited means of this institution would not allow their admittance. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen; the report was adopted; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at Exeter Hall; Sir Edward North Buxton in the chair. The report stated that the affairs of this society had been conducted with perfect harmony and cordial unanimity. The receipts during the past year had been greater than for the preceding year; while the expenditure had been considerably reduced, without in any way diminishing the usefulness of the society. Their missionaries were now 170 in number, and the number of native agents 700. They had published and circulated 15,000 copies of the New Testament. Their receipts from all sources amounted to £262,545, and their expenditure to £264,489. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

**TOWN MISSION AND SCRIPTURE READERS SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. J. Dean Paul in the chair. The report stated that the number of agents now employed by the society were forty-five. During the past year the total number of domiciliary visits had been 165,940, in addition to 18,339 calls. 25,011 of these visits had been paid to the sick and dying, being an increase of 4429 over those of the previous year. 1295 copies of the Bible had been disposed of, and 115,670 tracts had been distributed. The total receipts amounted to £4482 12s. 11d.; and the balance against the society last year, of £1787, had been reduced to £517. The report was adopted; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

**THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at their house, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph occupied the chair; and amongst the members present were, the Bishop of Toronto, the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. James Anderson, Rev. S. Darling, W. Cotton, Esq., E. Wyndham, Esq., G. W. Lyon, Esq., &c. The secretary (the Rev. T. B. Murray), stated that the Lord Bishop of Montreal having made an application by letter from Quebec for additional aid towards building churches in Canada East, the sum of £500 for the object would be moved for by the standing committee at the next meeting. The committee gave notice of their intention to propose a vote of £4000 towards a new bishopric in Lower Canada. The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, in a letter, stated that since his visit to the church-ships to the several settlements along the coast of Labrador, great need had been felt and expressed of the supply of the means of grace to the inhabitants of those remote settlements, and his Lordship expressed his intention at once to proceed to the erection of churches or chapels, school-houses, and residences for clergymen, in that wild and long-neglected part of his diocese. The society granted eighteen sets of books for the performance of divine service for churches and chapels in Newfoundland, and gave great encouragement to the prospect of a grant of £2000 towards collegiate buildings in that diocese, whenever the Bishop was prepared to commence them. An interesting communication was read from the Bishop of Adelaide, who gave a sketch of the kind of population of which the emigrants who are at present flocking into South Australia consisted, and his Lordship founded upon their wants and the poverty of the masses in his diocese a claim for further assistance from the society; whereupon the sum of £350 was unanimously voted, being £200 for schools, and £150 for the completion of a church in course of construction. Several other grants were then made, one of which was £20 towards an infant school at George Town, Demerara, the Bishop of Guiana having requested the help. The Bishop of Toronto then made a statement to the meeting respecting the condition of the University of Toronto, and of the recent measures of the colonial government by which that institution had been deprived of all its religious character. His Lordship stated that the college had received a Royal charter in 1828, and had been conducted on the principles of religion as taught by the Church of England; but it now appears to be suppressed as a body with which the Church of England can have any connexion, it being a part of the provisions of the revised form of the University Act, that no religious test or qualification whatever shall be required of any person either learning or teaching in the same, and that no religious observances of any kind need be used therein. Grants for some churches in his diocese, and supplies of books for parishes in Canada, were then voted. The audit-sheet of the society's income and expenditure was laid before the meeting. It appeared that the expenditure of the year had exceeded the receipts, and that a considerable increase above the last year had taken place in the issue of Bibles and Common Prayer Books. The addition in these books alone was as much as 26,950, whilst a decrease of 2500 had occurred in the issue of New Testaments. The total number of the books issued during the present year was:—Bibles, 140,775; Books of Common Prayer, 298,707; and New Testaments, 79,977. A list of donations was then read, and many grants of books for schools, lending libraries, and distribution in necessitous parishes, were voted. A vote of thanks to the right rev. Prelate terminated the proceedings.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Monday, in Exeter Hall. The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, vice-president, took the chair for the third consecutive year. His Lordship urged on the meeting the necessity of merging all minor disputes and differences on matters of faith, which ought to stand silent and rebuked before the seething and fermenting ignorance that threatened to engulf their teeming population. The secretary, Mr. H. Dunn, read the report of the committee, and stated that the model schools continued fully to sustain the high reputation they have obtained, enjoying the confidence of parents, and conferring great benefit on the surrounding district. Upwards of 1000 children are in daily attendance; 50,996 have been under instruction since the schools were opened. The normal schools continue prosperous: 142 students have been under tuition during the year. Difficulty is said to be experienced in obtaining an adequate number of qualified young men, which is partly attributed to the want of normal schools, and partly to the high qualifications now required of candidates. The same want is not felt in the training-school for females, where 132 teachers have been under training during the year. A new normal school has been opened at Bristol, to which 11 candidates have been admitted. During the past year 72 new schools, accommodating 7000 children, have been opened—45 in England and 27 in Wales. The most interesting passage of the report relates to the connexion between the society and the Committee of Council on Education. With reference to the minutes of 1846, the committee state, as a matter of fact, that the communication of aid to the society had not been attended with the evils which were anticipated at the time. With the exception of the painful differences of opinion occasioned by the grants, the aid of the Government has been decidedly beneficial to the society, and in no single case has the slightest attempt been shown to interfere with the management, or to trench upon the independence either of the local schools or of the society. The report concluded with noticing in detail the operations of the society in Europe and the colonies. The receipts include a donation of £100 from her Majesty the Queen; school subscriptions, £988 8s. 6d.; legacies, £1588 4s. 2d.; from the Council of Education, £750; total expenses, £2261; balance due to the treasurers, £957 2s. 8d. On the motion of Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., seconded by the Rev. G. Smith, the report was received and adopted. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Mr. Pennington, the Rev. W. Chalmers, Mr. Tooke, and the Rev. Dr. Barthe, of Wurtemberg; and a resolution was passed acknowledging the favour and patronage extended by her Majesty to the society. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to his Grace the Duke of Bedford and the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, the president and vice-president of the society.

**CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS.**—The annual meeting of the Church of England Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Mutual Assurance Society took place on Wednesday evening, at Exeter Hall; the Lord Bishop of Lichfield in the chair. The report showed that the donations received had amounted to upwards of £100. The committee were desirous of putting within the reach of all for whom this society was established the means of making a provision for the time of sickness, old age, &c. They wished to make this society as comprehensive as possible by adding to it any other scheme for the benefit of its members that might be found by experience to be beneficial. The system of life assurance was the safest and most profitable of all branches of assurance, as not only did it readily defray the expenses of the management, but provided also a considerable bonus to be periodically divided amongst assured members. It was also proposed as far as possible to extend the qualifications for making life assurances, in order that a fund might be the more readily raised for defraying the expenses. To this end a provision existed on the rules for effecting assurances upon a life for a sum not exceeding £200. Considering the short time the society had been in operation, quite as many policies had been granted as might have been anticipated. The meeting was then addressed by the Bishop of St. Asaph and several other gentlemen, and resolutions, to the following effect, carried unanimously:—That the meeting had great pleasure in the progress made by this society, and felt confident that, when its objects were more more fully known, a very general manifestation in its favour would be exhibited in all parts of the kingdom; and that all parties interested should come forward and enrol themselves as members, not only for their own advantage, but for the sake of protecting the temporal interests of others. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.**—The sixth annual meeting of this college was held on Monday afternoon, at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. W. Robinson, in the absence of the President, presiding. The chairman briefly said, that the business immediately before them was to fill up the six vacancies occurring by rotation in the board of council. The ballot was then proceeded with, and the result declared the following gentlemen duly elected members of council:—Professors Spooner, Simmons, and Morton; Messrs. F. King, F. C. Cherry, and J. Wilkinson. The general meeting then resolved itself into a special meeting for the reception of the report of the council. The report stated, that some doubts having been raised as to how far the college had the power of enforcing the by-laws, it was resolved to obtain the opinions of three eminent barristers on the legality of the code prepared by the council. Sir John Jervis, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Jago were the authorities selected for this purpose, but their opinions had not yet been obtained. The council congratulated the college on being not out of debt only, but with a very respectable balance in the bankers' hands. A loan of £800 has this year been finally liquidated; and the general expenses incurred in obtaining and carrying out the charter up to the present time have amounted to £2858 1s. 4d., which, the council was enabled to add, had been done without any extraneous assistance whatever, but solely from the legitimate source of income of the college, and the contributions of its individual members. During the past year forty-seven candidates have received the diploma of the college. The number of members admitted into the body corporate since the obtaining of the charter was 320. The financial statement showed the receipts for the year ending March 27, 1850, to have been £607 19s. 1d., and the expenditure £395 13s. 6d., leaving a balance at the bankers' in favour of the college of £212 5s. 7d.; and Mr. T. W. Mayer having presented the sum of £37 14s. 7d. as a contribution for the special purpose, it was determined to make inquiries as to the possibility of procuring a residence or place of meeting, the funds of the college being in a comparatively flourishing state. The report was adopted without a division.

**ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.**—The annual meeting of the patrons of this institution took place on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's; Sir George Seymour in the chair. The report stated that the average number of pupils last year was 161, of whom 24 were admitted gratuitously, or on less terms than £25; while in the previous year there were 174, of whom 28 were on the gratuitous or reduced list, showing a diminution of nine pupils. They had purchased £300 stock, still leaving a balance of £236 in hand. The total amount of stock now was £7994. The receipts for the past year were £3687, and the total disbursements £5121. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.**—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Banking-house, Bishopsgate-street; John Laurie, Esq., in the chair. The report stated the results of the operations of the Bank for the past year, which has been highly favourable, as follows:—Amount of undivided profits, 1st January, 1849, £91,087 1s. 7d. Net profits of 1849, after making allowance for bad debts, &c., £30,135 4s. 5d.; making a total of £121,222 6s., which, after deducting a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year, amounting to £24,649 16s., would leave a reserve of undivided profit of £96,572 10s. The report was adopted, and Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., elected a director in the place of the late Horace Twiss, Esq.

**WESTERN GENERAL DISPENSARY.**—On Wednesday afternoon a special meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the institution; Major-General Salter in the chair. The report of the secretary, Mr. J. Martin, stated that the number of patients treated since the opening of the charity, in 1830, had amounted to 107,170, and during the past year to 21,107. The receipts during the year reached £1760 18s. 5d.; and the expenditure left a balance of £262 8s. 4d. in favour of the institution. Mr. Robert Barnes was elected surgeon-accoucheur in the place of Dr. Henry Bennett, resigned.

**FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening; the Rev. J. Brown in the chair. The report stated that the number of female servants admitted since March 31st (last year) was 423; to which might be added 34 then in the "homes," making a total of 457, of whom 398 were provided with situations. From the commencement of registration, 5180 families had applied for servants, and 17,000 servants had registered. The receipts were £541, and the expenditure £521. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**MANSION HOUSE FESTIVITIES.**—The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on Tuesday evening the Deputies and Common Council and their ladies of the respective wards of Cornhill, Cripplegate Within and Without, Dowgate, Farringdon Within and Without, Langbourne, Lime-street, Portoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, and Walbrook, besides a large number of private friends. Covers were laid for 300. The evening was enlivened by a choice selection of glee, &c., and the party did not separate till a late hour.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a banquet to be given to Lord Gough on the 30th instant. The company will consist of Peers and Peereses, of members of the House of Commons, of Lord Gough's companions in arms, and of the directors of the East India Company and their ladies, &c. The number of cards issued is about 400.

**THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.**—The officers of the Coldstream Guards are about to give a grand entertainment in celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the formation of the corps by General Monk. The entertainment is to take place on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and His Royal Highness Prince Albert has, in the kindest manner, granted the use of the banquetting-room in St. James's Palace for that purpose. The banquet will be limited to 100 guests.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.**—On Sunday morning, the hundred and thirty-first anniversary sermon in behalf of the funds of the Westminster Hospital was preached at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Abbey, by the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Chaplain to the Queen, &c. From a statement circulated among the congregation, it appears that the hospital was established in 1719, and there are now 173 beds in occupation. The building is intended to accommodate 220, but the want of adequate funds has compelled the committee to limit the beds to the former number. The rev. doctor, in the course of an eloquent appeal, stated that during the last year 10,500 patients were received without recommendation, and upwards of 5000 provided with such instructions from governors and subscribers. At the close of the sermon, a subscription was entered into at the doors, amounting in the aggregate to £80 15s. 6d.

**BROMPTON HOSPITAL.**—From the report of the committee of management, and of the special building extension fund, it appears that there are at present not less than 141 patients awaiting their turn of admission to the wards of this hospital! It has, therefore, been proposed to raise the sum of £10,000, to be applied to the elevation of the eastern wing, in sums payable by three equal annual instalments. Several friends and supporters of the charity, including the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., Mr. Philip Rose, Mr. John Ball, and others, have already consented to subscribe £100 each, upon condition that £5000 be contributed before their subscriptions are called for. The forthcoming anniversary festival, to be held in June next, will, doubtless, materially assist the benevolent objects of the institution. It will be presided over by the Right Hon. Lord Feversham.

**THE IMPROVEMENTS OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—On Wednesday Mr. Daw, the clerk to the City Sewers Commission, received an official communication from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in reply to a request from the Court of Sewers that a deputation of their body should be permitted to wait upon the ecclesiastical authorities, with reference to the proposed improvement of St. Paul's Churchyard, by the removal of the railings from the western front of that noble structure, the cathedral. The Dean and Chapter have named an early day for receiving the deputation.

**ASSAULT OF ARMS.**—After the assault of arms which took place on Saturday last, at Willis's Rooms, Henry Marshall, Esq., of Alfred-place, Bedford-square, stepped from a front seat to the centre of the room, and said:—"My lords and gentlemen, in February last I caused a challenge to be published in the newspapers, to the effect that I was prepared to back a person to fence with foils and spar against any man in the world, for £100 or £500 a side. The person alluded to in that challenge was Mr. Arnold, of Bond-street, a professor of fencing; and as the challenge has not been accepted, I have thought it advisable to state in this public assembly that I am still open to back Mr. Arnold against any man in the world. Should any one feel disposed to accept my challenge, I am ready to make the preliminary arrangements and to stake the money." After a consultation between the Hon. Charles Maynard and Mr. Marshall, the challenge was accepted by the first-named gentleman, on behalf of Mr. George Chapman.

**MURDER IN THE CLAPHAM-ROAD.**—On Monday, Mr. Higgs, coroner, resumed the adjourned inquest touching the death of Sarah Snelling, aged 53, who was found dead in the house of Mr. Middle, No. 14, Claremont-place, Wandsworth-road, on the morning of Sunday, the 28th of April, and who it was alleged had been murdered by some persons who had broken into and robbed the house. The circumstances of the case were noticed last week, and nothing has since transpired to throw any light on this mysterious affair. The jury have returned the following verdict:—"That the said Sarah Snelling, on the 28th of April, 1850, was found dead under very suspicious circumstances; that there were no marks of violence or discoloration of the body, nor any trace of poison; that the body has been opened and examined by a legally-qualified medical practitioner, with an analysis of the contents of the stomach and bowels, and that there is no evidence to the jury as to the cause of the death of the said Sarah Snelling." Some vague suspicion appears to be entertained of some parties not in custody being cognizant of the murder.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 4:—Males, 718; females, 738; total, 1456. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 419; females, 410; total, 829. The above return shows a result which, if compared with that of the returns of corresponding weeks in ten previous years (1840-49), is less than in any week except those of 1841 and 1842. The average number of deaths in corresponding weeks is 883, or raised in the ratio of increase of population, 963; on which a decrease is apparent in the deaths of last week, amounting to 134. From diseases of the zymotic or epidemic class, the total deaths last week were 159, the corrected average being 181; and, to take particular diseases, small-pox was fatal to 7 persons, or half the average; scarlatina and hooping-cough respectively to 17 and 36, also less than the average; measles to 17, or about the usual amount. But croup destroyed 15 children, which is double the ordinary fatality from this complaint. Also the wife of a butcher, aged 36 years, died in Halsey-terrace, Chelsea, of "spasmodic croup (18 hours)." Typhus was fatal in 28 cases—considerably less than usual; erysipelas in 9; diarrhoea in 10—the two latter being near the average amount. Diarrhoea appears to decline, the deaths from it in the last three weeks having been 10, 11, 10; in the week corresponding to the last in 1848 and 1849, they were 19 and 20. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs differs little from the amount that generally prevails at this season of the year: from bronchitis, pneumonia, and asthma there were respectively 44, 65, and 9 deaths, the last showing a slight decrease. It is sufficiently worthy of remark that conjumption has recently carried off weekly much less than the usual number of its victims; last week the deaths from it were only 102, though in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years they ranged from 121 to 168, and the corrected average is 157. A man of 44 years died of purpura hemorrhagica. A man and two children died of laryngitis; and three children of laryngismus stridulus. Three children were accidentally suffocated in bed. The death of a child, aged five months, who was suffocated by impure air, occurred at 7, Hayward's-place, in St. James's, Clerkenwell—he was found dead in bed. His father was a jewel-case maker. In Blue-anchor-alley, Finsbury, a bookbinder, aged 45 years, died of "drunkenness, vomiting, and atrophy." A pensioner, of 65 years, died in Greenwich Hospital from "apoplexia a potu (13 days), pneumonia (6 days)." Last week, the deaths of 74 inmates of workhouses were recorded; 63 persons were registered in general hospitals; six in military and naval; eight in lunatic asylums; three in the Small-pox Hospital, Camden-town; and three in the Fever Hospital, Islington.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The daily mean reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was above 30 in. on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; the mean of the week was 30.04 in. The mean temperature of the week was only 45° 5 deg. Taking, for comparison, the ten corresponding weeks of 1840-9, there is no instance in which the mean temperature was equally low; for it ranged in these weeks from 47° 4 to 55° 8 deg., the mean having been 52° 6 deg. It was on every day of the week considerably less than the average of the same in seven years. On Sunday it was less than the average by 6° 7 deg.; on Thursday, by 8 deg.; and on Wednesday, by 9° 7 deg. Except on Friday and Saturday, the wind blew from the north and north-east.



## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE eighty-second Exhibition of the Royal Academy is not the best we remember to have seen, even in its present quarters; but it is an exhibition that will give greater satisfaction to the artist-world and to the public generally than any exhibition of pictures which the Academy has as yet put forth. Works of excellence in the higher branches of the art are fewer in number than usual; but the Academy has exhibited greater fairness in the general arrangement of the pictures, and the old monopoly of the line, or that portion of the wall immediately on a level with the spectator's eye, has been broken up, and the position divided not only with the Academicians and Associates, but with younger candidates for distinction as well. The merit of breaking the enemy's line (an achievement of consequence in naval tactics) belongs to Messrs. Macleise and Hart, the "hangers" on this occasion. Every well-wisher to Art and to the Academy will thank these gentlemen for the manly way in which they have acted throughout their arduous duties; for it is no holiday task to select some fifteen hundred works from at least three thousand, and then to arrange them so as to give satisfaction to themselves, to the Royal Academy, to the great body of exhibitors, and to the many who pay their shillings to see what our artists have been about since the last exhibition.

Another striking feature connected with the present Exhibition has been the admission of "the press," for the first time, to the private view. The Royal Academicians have hitherto confined the privilege of admission to their own patrons, to well-known purchasers, to her Majesty's Ministers, and to the leading members of the aristocracy. On this occasion they have thought fit to extend it to twenty (we believe) of the London papers. More has been thought of their "condescension," as some of the Academicians have called it, than the extent and value of the favour would seem to deserve. It is chiefly with the members of the daily press that the favour can be of any advantage to the furtherance of art. The private view is always on a Friday—too late in the week for ourselves and for many of our contemporaries to do justice to the Exhibition. With the daily papers it is otherwise. The first day of opening is always a crowded day, and round the best pictures there is always a circle; so that, to see at all, requires more time and good temper than critics are usually supposed to possess. At the private view there is every opportunity of examination. This "condescension," therefore, is, after all, only a bit of "selfishness" on the part of the Academy, and "selfishness," too, that has been found out somewhat late, and, but for recent circumstances, somewhat unwillingly.

The Exhibition consists of 1456 works of art, contributed by twenty-seven Royal Academicians, seventeen Associates, five Associate Engravers, and some three hundred and fifty "outsiders." The absent members of the Academy are Shee, Cook, Mulready, and Herbert among the painters; Sir R. Westmacott, Gibson, Wyon, and Foley among the sculptors; and Barry, Cockerell, Hardwick, and the two Smirkes among the architects. The number of works contributed by the members attached to the Academy is, in all, one hundred and ninety.

The places of honour in the Great Room are assigned to Eastlake's "Good Samaritan;" to Stanfield's "View of Dordrecht;" painted for Sir Robert Peel; to Edwin Landseer's large picture of "The Duke" and the Marchioness of Douro visiting the Field of Waterloo; and to a charming picture by Frost, "The Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert. In the Middle and West Rooms these central honours are somewhat broken up, and the general impartiality of the hangers is still more manifest. In the Miniature and Architectural Rooms the arrangements are necessarily very much as before. It is otherwise, however, with the Sculpture

den. The place of honour in the centre of the room has been given to Mr. Westmacott's recumbent figure in Caen stone of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

nand and Miranda," from "The Tempest" (342), and "The Gardener's Daughter" (135), from Tennyson—both affording examples that he can do something still bet-



NO. 151.—"PSYCHE RETURNING FROM THE INFERNAL REGIONS WITH THE CASKET OF BEAUTY."—PAINTED BY T. UWINS, R.A.

The poetic figures and portrait-statues stand in rows on each side of the Archbishop—somewhat crowded, it is true, but in such a cellar how little can be done, for even the most favoured.

In the highest branch of Scriptural subjects, Mr. Dyce takes the lead with (92) "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," a well conceived and well painted picture, with a touch of high art of the best times about it. Mr. Eastlake follows with (72) his "Good Samaritan;" a picture that grows upon you the longer you look at it. Its somewhat unfinished state is sufficiently obvious. Mr. John Martin exhibits "The Last Man," with fewer of his defects than usual, and with some of his best qualities, especially in the middle distance, admirably made out. Mr. Poole contributes (389) "The Messenger announcing to Job the Irruption of the Sabaeans, and the Slaughter of the Servants;" a picture of merit, but with several oddities of arrangement that render it somewhat unpleasant as a whole. Mr. G. F. Watts has sent (408) "The Good Samaritan," painted as an expression of his admiration and respect of the noble philanthropy of Mr. Wright, of Manchester; but a very imperfect tribute, at the best. Mr. F. R. Pickersgill exhibits "Samson Betrayed;" a large picture with excellences of its own, but spotty and inharmonious in its general arrangement. Mr. Armitage's "Aholibah" (486) has more merit than many who pass it by too quickly are willing to allow. "Aholibah" is no beauty, it is true, but she is full of character and truth. Of still greater excellence is Mr. Millais' "Christ in the Carpenter's Shop" (518), engraved for our present Number—a picture painted, it is said, on a wrong principle, but with a thousand merits, and many intentional defects. Mr. Millais has taken his subject from Zechariah xiii. 6: "And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends." What is called, somewhat slightly, the *pre-Raphaelism* of this picture, is its leading excellence. We may look in vain throughout the whole of the Exhibition for another picture (Mr. Dyce's alone excepted) in which we shall find a sincerity of look in the heads of the principal figures at all comparable to this. The intentional deformities, such as the frost-bitten toes of Joseph, the sore heel of the Virgin, &c., are not at all to our taste; but the picture has so many merits, that all its eccentricities may be very well excused, though they cannot be overlooked.

In the class of subjects embodying poetry or illustrations from our poets, we may mention with approbation Mr. Macleise's "Spirit of Justice" (160), a finished picture of his famous fresco in the House of Lords; Mr. Elmore's "Griselde" (312), from Chaucer; and Mr. Redgrave's picture (233), though not so good, from the same delightful source. Mr. Cope contributes "Cordelia watching the dying Lear" (39)—a stride forward in the way of excellence; the principal heads especially good; life seems slowly receding from the lips of Lear, and every moment you expect will be his last. Stanfield has attempted the poetry of his art in "Macbeth and the Witches" (67), a picture hardly up to the Shakespeare mark, but with some qualities in the distant landscape that are very fine. Leslie exhibits the "Dying Katherine delivering her last requests to Capucius" (136); but the Queen is without that humility-like dignity which she wore so becomingly to the last moment; in other respects the picture is hard and poor. Uwins exhibits "Psyche returning from the infernal regions with the casket of beauty;" one of those pleasing pictures from classic sources which Mr. Uwins always renders with true poetic feeling. We have had it engraved for our present paper. Mr. F. Stone has sent "Ferdinand and Miranda," from "The Tempest" (342), and "The Gardener's Daughter" (135), from Tennyson—both affording examples that he can do something still bet-



"And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends."—Zechariah xiii. 6.

NO. 518.—PAINTED BY J. E. MILLAIS.



## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



NO. 350.—"JAMES II., IN HIS PALACE OF WHITEHALL, RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE IN 1688."—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

ter than young gentlemen in green silk breeches, rich satin waistcoats, and coats of peculiar colours. There is merit in the attitude and look of *Ferdinand*, and beauty of a high order in the *Miranda*, but *Prospero* is only a "property" enchanter. Mr. Millais gives us "*Ferdinand lured by Ariel*"—a strange composition, but with merit, and certainly original in its treatment. Mr. Holland exhibits "*Jessica and Launcelot*," from the "*Merchant of Venice*," a well painted picture, and with some Shakespeare character throughout. Mr. Kennedy contributes what he calls "*L'Allegro*;" and, but for a certain cold bricky appearance, the scene he has pictured is pretty well up to the mark. The longer we look at this picture, the more we are unwilling to agree with the poet—

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasure.

But let no one slight it, for it has many merits. Mr. Frost's "*Disarming of Cupid*" (15), a commission from Prince Albert, and his "*Andromeda*" (304), are among the best examples of purity of taste and delicacy of execution in the whole Exhibition. In young Mr. Pickersgill's "*Pluto carrying away Proser-*

pine, opposed by the nymph Cyane," we have the same spotty defects as in his "*Samson*" already referred to.

In the class of History we have "*The Escape of Francesco Novello di Carrara, Lord of Padua, with Taddea d'Este, his wife*," painted by Mr. Eastlake for the Vernon Gallery; and the same subject, differently, but ably, treated by Mr. J. C. Hook. Mr. Eastlake represents them in a difficult mountain pass—Mr. Hook, while seeking shelter in a thicket. We have engraved Mr. Hook's picture, as a proper compliment to the younger artist. Mr. Egg contributes (292) "*Peter the Great sees Catherine, his future Empress, for the first time*;" in which the story is well told, and the whole treatment is of the best kind. Mr. E. M. Ward has sent "*James II., in his Palace of Whitehall, receiving the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange*." He has found his subject in Dalrymple's "*Memoirs of James's Reign*:"—"The King turned pale," says Dalrymple, "and motionless; the letter dropped from his hand; his past errors, his future dangers, rushed at once upon his thoughts; he strove to conceal his perturbation, but, in doing so, betrayed it; and his courtiers, in affecting not to observe him, be-

trayed that they did." Though Mr. Ward has found his subject in the dry pages of Dalrymple, he has treated it in the broad effective manner of Mr. Macaulay. The action and look of the King are expressive and appropriate; Mary of Modena (his Queen) is well introduced, as is the little incident of the touching endeavour to call the King's attention to his infant son, the future Pretender. The quiet consternation of Father Petri, who is catching at the table-cloth (as indicative of a last hold), is happily caught. Behind the King stands the future Duke of Marlborough, then only Lord Churchill. The whole scene is full of life and dramatic (not stage) effect; and the spread of consternation is well carried out in the way in which the messenger who has brought the news is beset by queries as he passes from the withdrawing-chamber. To help out an imperfect account of an admirable picture, we have brought the engraver to our aid, and allowed Mr. Ward to tell his own story much better than we can tell it for him.

The other painters from History are not so good as Mr. Ward. Mr. Delacroix supplies a repetition (369) of "*Cromwell looking into King Charles's*



NO. 376.—"FRANCESCO NOVELLO DI CARRARA AND THE LADY TADDEA ESCAPE FROM THE EMISSARIES OF GALEAZZO VISCONTI."—PAINTED BY J. C. HOOK.



Coffin; Mr. Lucy, "The parting of Charles I. with his two youngest Children, the day previous to his Execution;" and Mr. Joy, "Cromwell contemplating the Crown." Mr. Lucy has made a sorry monarch of Charles, and Mr. Joy a whining hypocrite of Cromwell. Both have forgotten that Charles was never without dignity in his distress, or Cromwell without a bold front in the midst of his hypocrisy. We are sorry we cannot commend Mr. T. Cross, from whose "Richard and the Archer," at Westminster Hall, we had been led to expect a much better second effort than (491) "The Burial of the Princes in the Tower;" but there is merit in his work. Mr. Hannah's "Queen Berengaria" (535), and Mr. Collins's "Queen Berengaria" (535), are both hung too high to be seen to advantage. The painstaking labour they evince can only be guessed at. Both deserved to have found better places.

Mr. Edwin Landseer's great work is the "Duke of Wellington and his daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro, visiting the field of Waterloo." On the left of the picture is seen the Duke and the Marchioness, both on horseback, and both nearly the size of life. The Duke is saying something to the Marchioness, but what it is, more than "It is near dinner-time—and if we don't ride home pretty fast the fish will be over-cooked," we are quite at a loss to conceive. Of any sentiment on the Duke's face, or in the Duke's action, at all suitable to the emotions which such a scene could not fail to call up, even in an "Iron Duke," the picture is utterly devoid. The Duke may as well be at Hyde Park Corner, or on Hounslow Heath. But, then, we are told that the Duke always looks the same—that, as it was with Talleyrand, you can learn nothing from his face. There is truth in the remark; but the artist should have put the proper expression there, or left the subject unpainted. To our thinking, "A Dialogue at Waterloo" is as entire a failure as the "Sir Walter Scott in the Rhymers' Glen," by the same artist. Mr. Landseer can show the brute creation with thinking qualities, but he cannot catch the mind of man. He would make a sorry figure of "Paul Preaching," or "Demosthenes haranguing the Waves," or "Newton with the Prism." He would give to Dr. Johnson his so-called *bow-wow* way, but he would miss his colossal intellect. It is right to add that there is a pleasing group of peasants and relic-sellers on the left of the composition; but it is so much detached from the Duke and his daughter-in-law, that it looks like a picture within a picture.

We shall continue our critical remarks and our illustrations in another Number.

## ROME ILLUSTRATED.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

9, Lincoln's-inn-fields, May 7, 1850.

SIR,—I cannot resist the pleasure of offering my humble testimony in favour of the truthfulness, taste, spirit, and accuracy with which the late Number of your Journal on Rome is executed. It is desirable to supply any omission in so perfect a work. In the appropriate remarks upon the "Farnesina Palace" no mention is made of its architect, the celebrated Baldassarre Peruzzi, of Siena: all true lovers of art delight in hearing the name of that admirable man—painter and architect—no less remarkable for his modesty than for his genius; I cannot but think that you will agree with me that such a name should not be omitted on such an occasion.

A residence of three years in the "Eternal City" enables me to appreciate in the highest degree the merits of your last Number; to see it like visiting Rome again. Feeling confident that you will rightly interpret my motive in addressing you, I have the honour to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant,

ARTHUR WM. HAKEWILL.

P.S.—I need scarcely remark that the "Farnesina Palace" and the "Massimi Palace" are two of the very finest architectural creations in Italy; both the works of the meritorious Peruzzi.

[No one, we are sure, can appreciate more readily than our intelligent Correspondent, the difficulty which our circumscribed limits presented, of avoiding, in the *Illustrated Memoir of Rome*, the omission of some of the points of interest which encompass, in such thronged profusion, the subject of the "Eternal City." We can sympathize with an ardent lover of art and an admirer of great genius and worth, when he misses, from any record of the subject, the name of a justly-esteemed favourite; but, in the present case, want of space alone prevented the insertion of an article on the Sculptor and Painter-Architects, of whose glorious labours Rome constitutes the great monument, and amongst whom a high place of honour is due to Baldassarre Peruzzi.]

The spontaneous approbation of contemporaries is always acceptable when founded on a sense of merit. We, therefore, feel pleasure in acknowledging the following testimony to the excellence of our last week's Number devoted to the subject of the "Eternal City":—

(From the *Morning Herald*.)

VIEWS OF ROME.—ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—In the last Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be found a pictorial history of ancient and modern Rome—a history to which recent events give a new interest; but a history, at the same time, so carefully and so ably written, that it must be even read with pleasure by those who are familiar with Rome and the "Roman story," and with great profit by all who are imperfectly acquainted with the varied fortunes of the Imperial City.

What Rome was, London now is—that which Athens designates *ἡ βασιλευσα πόλις*—the queen city of nations—and the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS that now lies before us may be regarded as a gratifying tribute from the dominant nation to the city which once occupied that position in the estimation of the world which the capital of England now holds. The reception of such a paper in Rome cannot but be regarded as an event that in itself is the best proof the Romans have yet received of the interest felt in this country for all that affects their condition and their happiness. When it is considered how much literature and the arts are indebted to Rome for their best models, we do not know that a more grateful present could be offered to a Roman, proud of the glory that still clings to his city, than a copy of that truly magnificent Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS published on last Saturday.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

ROME.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday, the 4th instant, is deserving of special notice, on account of a carefully compiled memoir on the "History and Topography of Rome," by Mr. William Joseph O'Hea, of more than ordinary interest at the present moment. The illustrations of this Number are chiefly devoted to the return of Pius IX. to the Holy City. A large panoramic view of Rome, taken from a point on the Janiculum, close to the gate of San Pancrazio, by Mr. G. Thomas, with a key and references to the prominent localities in the recent siege operations, accompanies the present Number. It is engraved with great care by Mr. Walter Mason.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

ROME ILLUSTRATED.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday is peculiarly attractive. A fine large print of Rome is given with the (Double) Number, in the foreground of which are represented several French soldiers. The Supplement contains an interesting and well-timed account of the Eternal City, and the Wood-Engravings are numerous and admirably executed.

(From the *Sun*.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ROME.—Nothing but the enormous circulation, and the facilities afforded by the long experience and admirable machinery of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, could enable the proprietors of that popular periodical to produce the splendid series of engravings published this week illustrative of the important events which have recently transpired in the Eternal City. A Double Number, or rather the ordinary Number accompanied by a Supplement, together with a large panoramic view of Rome, presented gratuitously to the subscribers, constitute the group of embellishments here offered to the notice of the lovers of art, and to those who are curious as to the aspect of the late ecclesiastical pageantry.

THE NURSE FOR THE NEW SCION OF ROYALTY.—We stated some time ago our belief that her most Gracious Majesty had determined that one of Cambrisa's daughters should act as foster-mother to the expected Royal stranger. We can now confidently announce that this high honour has fallen to the lot of a native of Llanefydd, in the county of Denbigh. Jane Jones, the party in question, whose original name was Lloyd, lived as servant a few years ago in the family of Mr. Ezra Roberts, draper, St. Asaph. She quitted service with the best possible character, and married an industrious and respectable man, now in the employment of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, at the Greenfield Station, Holywell. Queen Victoria's nurse will be a "Jenny Jones."—*Carnarvon Herald*.

NEW QUALIFICATIONS FOR CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERKS.—The Commissioners of the Board of Customs have just issued an order that no person can be appointed to fill a clerkship in the customs hereafter who has not a knowledge of the French and German languages, and of arithmetic and algebra.

VALUABLE CHESS-BOARD.—An arrival has taken place, by a steamer from Rotterdam, of a very valuable and interesting importation, consisting of a chess-board and complete set of chess-men, the squares on the board being of gold and silver, and set round with precious stones, and the chess-men likewise of gold and silver, and also set with precious gems of a similar description. The value of the precious stones alone, with which the board and men are set, is understood to amount to several hundred pounds, and the articles, from their appearance and character, are believed to be of Eastern (probably of Chinese) manufacture.

The council of the University College, London, at their session on Saturday last, appointed Mr. Edward J. Chapman to the Professorship of Mineralogy, recently instituted by them.

The remains of Wordsworth were consigned to the earth, at the little church of Grasmere, on Saturday last. The funeral was intended to be as private as possible, but many persons assembled to pay honour to the remains of the illustrious dead. There was a long procession of carriages and horsemen, and the church was filled with ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, attired in deep mourning.

At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, Moir, the master baker, of Brydges-street, Covent-garden, who killed his wife by beating her, was found guilty of manslaughter under aggravated circumstances, and sentenced to transportation for life.

## MUSIC.

### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The instrumental pieces of the fifth programme were all crowded into the first part, which opened with Beethoven's eighth Symphony in F; next in rotation, only interrupted by Mozart's aria and chorus from "Il Flauto Magico," "Possenti Numi," impressively sung by Mr. Phillips, was Haydn's quartet No. 81, executed by Blagrove, Santon, Hill, and Lucas; then, after the "Che faro," from Gluck's "Orfeo," excellently sung by Miss W. Williams, came Mozart's pianoforte concerto in C minor, performed by Mr. Lindsay Sloper; and after an air and chorus from Spohr's "Faust," "Yes! lovely Hungaria," sung by Mr. Benson, this lengthy part was terminated with a M.S. overture by Mr. J. H. Griesbach, entitled "The Tempest." We have, on a former occasion, questioned the policy of introducing quartets at these concerts; and the effect produced on this last occasion, despite of the undoubted skill of the executants, more than ever convinces us that nothing tends to render a scheme more thoroughly wearisome, and is more destructive of an auditory's enthusiasm, than to have a quatuor played between a symphony and overture. Chamber compositions are quite out of place in the large concert-room, in which grand orchestral combinations are presented, and we are satisfied that very few of the Philharmonic subscribers relished this second infliction in one season. With this exception, the concert was excellent. The symphony was exquisitely executed, the allegretto scherzando being unanimously encored: the minuetto was also delicately played; and the terrible intricacies for the wood and brass in the trio cleverly attacked. The overture, if not an inspiration of genius, was in spirited sympathy with its subject. The concerto was performed classically and elegantly, and the cadenza was imbued with the Mozartian spirit. We never listen to the "Walpurgis Night" without regretting that it has not been put in action: so thoroughly picturesque is the music, and so dramatic is Goethe's magnificent poem, it would make a startling drama. The overture, descriptive of the storm and approach of spring, was fluently rendered. The chorus "Disperse" was most exciting, and the one in G minor, in which the wild and grotesque figures are made to scare the Christian host, so varying in time and theme, was sung with great precision. The choral was a glorious outbreak of rich harmony, in the Bach forms. The entire execution of this work was highly creditable to the feeling and intelligence of the vocal and orchestral forces under Costa's energetic direction.

### LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The celebrated contralto, Mdlle. Angri, after her brilliant season at the Italian Opera House in Paris, is now in town to sing at concerts. She made her first appearance at Exeter Hall, at the tenth concert of the spring series, and created the greatest enthusiasm. As a specimen of expressive singing, nothing could be more impassioned than her rendering of the air from Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan," "Son leggero nell'amore," expressly arranged for her by the deceased composer. In the bravura school, her "Una voce," and the "Cenerentola" finale, "Non più mesta," quite electrified the auditory by the perfection of her roulades. In the well-known "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," her energy quite took the room by storm, and it was doubly encored: indeed, she was called upon to repeat every piece in the programme, and she sang eight times.

Mr. Gustavus Geary, a tenor, from Dublin, who has studied in Italy, also made his debut in London, in the grand scena from "Der Freischütz," and in Macfarren's ballad on "Charles the Second," "Though o'er life's pleasures roving," the latter was re-demanded. Herr Stigelli, the German tenor, was encored in Wallace's ballad "There is a flower that bloometh;" and Mr. Sims Reeves was equally greeted in the "Death of Nelson." Miss Lucombe, Mrs. A. Newton, and Mr. Drayton were the other vocalists. The solo players were Dreyschock, the extraordinary pianist, and Giulio Regondi, the accomplished concertinaist.

### DON M. D. ECHEVERRIA'S CONCERT.

Don M. D. Echeverria is a Navarrese, and was an officer in the Spanish service under Espartero until deprived of his sight. Having a natural taste for music, he cultivated the mandor or bandurria, and he draws from this small, ungrateful instrument much sweetness of tone, and displays surprising power of execution. He was very much applauded for his skill. His concert at the Hanover Rooms was a *tertulia*—great was the assemblage of black eyes and raven hair, and the telegraphic working of fans. When the two Clebras commenced their strumming on the guitars, there was an excitement that proved the auditory to be "Castellano a las derechas"—"Españoles sobre todos." If the castanet and tambourine had been added, the Iberian amateurs would have indulged in a saltatory exhibition, and a bolero, fandango, or zarabanda might have ensued, so exhilarating was the Cachucha of the Clebras—true "Zapateros." Then Madame de Lozano, who claims, in Viardot's absence, the specialty for singing Spanish melodies, sang some of the popular "refranes" with genuine gusto and gracia. The Spanish portion of the programme was further strengthened by the instrumental talents of Mrs. Anderson (piano), M. Santon (violin), M. Poignie (violinello), Messrs. Ribas and Barrett (flute and oboe); and the singing of Madame Lemaire, Miss Taylor, Signori Marras, Ferrari, and Montelli; the conductors being Signor Pilotti and Don S. Celos.

### CHARTER-HOUSE CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Hullah held his annual vocal concert in the great hall of this hospital. The programme, which was performed by the singing class, comprised both sacred and secular pieces; Mr. May accompanying on the piano, and Mr. J. Hullah conducting. The boys who sang numbered between forty and fifty, and were encored in several pieces. The duet of Messrs. Sutherland and Irvine, in Mendelssohn's "Sing of Judgment, sing of mercies," met with an encore. "The Hardy Norseman" was encored three times. The "Carmen Carthusianum" finished the evening's entertainment.

The great hall was full, and contained a fashionable and attentive audience, among whom were the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Mrs. Maule, and the Hon. Miss Abercomby; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Lord F. and Lady Gordon, Hon. J. and Mrs. Talbot, Sir E. and Lady Tennant, Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P., and Lady Laura Palmer; Venerable Archdeacon Hale, Master of Charter-House; Rev. Dr. Jelf, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. Dr. Saunders, and the other officers of the House; Mr. and Mrs. Fonblanque, &c.

### THE MUSICAL UNION.

The fourth meeting, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, was one of the most interesting performances of the season. The scheme was opened with Mendelssohn's Posthumous Quartet, No. 6, in E minor, Op. 80, finely performed by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti. It is stated that this work was composed whilst Mendelssohn was in Switzerland, mourning the death of his accomplished sister; and the character of the quartet is quoted as indicative of the gloomy feelings under which it was written. In form it differs from his other quatuors, as the customary scherzo, or minuetto, is replaced by a movement allegro assai, 3-4 time, in F minor, as well as the opening allegro vivace and *finale*, the adagio in E flat being the only movement in the major, and is a noble relief to the despondency of the other portions. There are more of the Beethovenian forms and ideas in this quatuor than in any other of Mendelssohn's works—impassioned, yet incoherent. Haydn's Quartet in C, No. 57, enabled Ernst to distinguish himself greatly. The *début* of the celebrated composer and pianist, Stephen Heller, in Beethoven's Trio in B flat, Op. 97, with Ernst and Piatti as his coadjutors, was eminently successful. Heller played with consummate skill, and displayed a poetic sensitiveness and rich colouring of the gorgeous themes in the trio; and his intellectual and brilliant reading ensured him the warmest testimonials of gratification from the auditory. The programme terminated with a "Romance," an "Intermezzo," and "Lied," from the "Pensées Fugitives" of Heller and Ernst, or piano and violin—elegant thoughts as elegantly expressed by the truly gifted interpreters.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

Every year, a public morning rehearsal and evening performance of Handel's "Messiah" take place, in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians. The former came off at the Hanover Rooms on Monday, and the latter on Wednesday; Mr. Costa conducting the oratorio, for the first time, for the institution. The vocalists were Miss Catherine Hayes, Misses Dolby, Miss A. Williams, Andrews, Birch, Ellen Lyon, Messrs. Lockey, Benson, Barnby, T. Williams, Lawler, A. Novello, and Phillips.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—Miss Bassano will give a *matinée musicale* this day (Saturday), at the Beethoven Rooms, at which Miss Arabella Goddard, the young pianist, will perform for the first time.—M. Billet's second *soirée* of pianoforte music took place last night, at St. Martin's Hall.—Of the first morning concert yesterday (Friday), at the Royal Italian Opera, and of the performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt," last night, at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, we must postpone our notices until next week's Number.—The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society will take place on Monday, and in the morning the first "Grand, Classical, Dramatic, Miscellaneous, Concerted Musical Entertainment," at Her Majesty's Theatre.—In addition to the dramatic attractions of Mr. Harrison's benefit, at the Princess Theatre, on Monday night, there will be a concert.—Next Tuesday, Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper will give their morning concert.—On Wednesday evening will be the third meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and the evening concert of Miss Birch and Miss Eliza Birch.—On Friday (the 17th), the annual concert of the excellent institution, the "Choral Fund," will take place at the Hanover Rooms. Haydn's "Seasons" will be performed on this occasion, conducted by Benedict; and our principal vocalists will sing.—Mme. Lemaire gave a *soirée* last Monday, at No. 46, Great Marlborough-street.—On Wednesday, Signor Bricciadi, at his residence in Frith-street, commenced a series of *fête musicales*.—On Thursday, M. Blumenthal, the composer and pianist, had a *matinée* at Lady Antrobus' mansion, in Hyde-park-corner.—Mr. John Parry delivered his entertainment last Monday at Kensington, and on Thursday at Crosby Hall.—Haydn's "Creation" was performed by the London Sacred Harmonic Society last Monday, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Mr. Surman; Miss C. Hayes, Mrs. Temple, Miss Kent, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, being the principal vocalists.

MR. BUNN IN DUBLIN.—Mr. Bunn gave his "Shaksperian Monologue" last Saturday, for the first time, at the Theatre Royal, of which he was formerly lessee and director. He was most enthusiastically received. "A more deserved success," states the *Dublin Evening Packet*, "has never been achieved." The Lord-Lieutenant had signified his intention of being present at Mr. Bunn's benefit last Thursday. Next week he will be at Liverpool.

THE TEN HOURS ACT.—At a meeting of the Oldham committee, on the 6th instant, resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the proposition to abandon the Ten Hours Act and to increase the duration of factory labour to 60 hours per week, and deprecating any addition to the working hours of young persons and females working in factories as settled by law in 1847.

## PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.—MEETING OF DELEGATES.

On Monday the delegates deputed by the various agricultural societies throughout the United Kingdom to confer with the acting committee of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital, assembled in preliminary meeting at the offices of the Association, at the South-Sea-house. An address was unanimously adopted, of which the following is the principal point:—"A dissolution of Parliament cannot now be remote, and may occur much earlier than is generally imagined. If Protection is to triumph, Protectionists must be prepared for the struggle a dissolution will bring. The two great points on which preparation is indispensable to success, are—close and untiring attention to the registration of electors, and a timely selection of fit and proper candidates." The address proceeds with recommendations "for the efficient performance of these requisites," as applicable to county representatives, and, in some degree, to boroughs. The meeting was so numerous, that an adjournment took place to the great room at the London Tavern, where the proceedings were continued, under the presidency of Mr. G. F. Young.

On Tuesday the general meeting of the delegates and of the members of the National Association, relative to the present condition of agriculture and other native interests, was held in the large room at the Crown and Anchor, Strand. The chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, President of the National Association. The meeting was a very crowded one; and amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present were, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair; Major William Beresford, M.P., Richard Blakemore, Esq., M.P., Henry D. Blyth, Esq., London; James Blyth, Esq., London; Thomas William Booker, Esq., Villandra House, near Cardiff; Captain Boteler, R.E., Llandough Castle, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire; T. W. Bramston, Esq., M.P., Richard Bremridge, Esq., M.P., Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., Goodnestone Park, Wingham, Kent; Lewis W. Buck, Esq., M.P., Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., Major Chetwynd, E. Cayley, Esq., jun., Colonel Chatterton, M.P., E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., Radborne Hall, near Derby; R. A. Christopher, Esq., M.P., the Most Hon. the Marquis of Downshire, the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, Camfield-place, Hatfield; Charles J. Dimsdale, Esq., Essendon-place, Hertford; John Whitehall Dod, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton, Edward Fellows, Esq., M.P., John Floyer, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Feversham, H. Frewen, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of Glengall, Ambrose L. Goddard, Esq., M.P., Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.P., Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., M.P., &c.

The noble chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—"Gentlemen, we are met here to-day to hear from tenant-farmers in various parts of the country, the prospects of their different localities. Gentlemen, I fear that these prospects are very bad indeed; but still I will say, that before you hear what I have stated in Parliament—that I have the greatest confidence in the good feeling of the people of England—(Cheers)—I believe the tenant-farmers will follow the advice which I have ventured to give them—namely, to persevere. (Hear, hear.) Let all of you, when you return home, tell your neighbours to persevere, and depend upon it justice will sooner or later be rendered to you. (Cheering.) I will not detain you longer than to hope that the expressions which may be made use of to-day will show that, ill used as we are, we are still loyal persons—true to the Sovereign, and firmly attached to the constitution of our country." (Great applause.)

Mr. Booker moved the first resolution. He said it was unnecessary for him to enter upon any lengthened argument, or adduce any elaborate statement of facts or statistics, to prove that the condition of Great Britain and Ireland, and her dependencies, was most unsatisfactory—(hear, hear)—their own experience would tell them that. (Cheers.) On that occasion he would assume three propositions: first of all, that the agricultural interest was immeasurably the most important interest in the state; secondly, that that interest was in a state of great, and greatly increasing, depression; and thirdly, that depression was occasioned by the adoption of and continuance in that altered policy which the country now professed. (Cheers.) The speaker concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That the difficulty and intolerable distress pervading the agricultural and other great interests of the country, and the state of deprivation and suffering to which large masses of the industrial population are reduced, are, in the opinion of this meeting, fraught with consequences the most disastrous to the public welfare, and, if not speedily remedied, must prove fatal to the maintenance of public credit, will endanger the public peace, and may even place in peril the safety of the state.

Mr. Chowler, of Nottinghamshire, tenant-farmer, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, as also were the following.

Mr. Ball, of Burwell, Cambridge, moved the second resolution:—

That the indifference with which the just complaints of the people have been received by the House of Commons, its disinclination to adopt any measures for removing or alleviating the existing distress, and the want of sympathy it has exhibited for the suffering of the people, have produced a widely-diffused feeling of disappointment, discontent, and distrust, which is fast undermining their reliance on the justice and wisdom of Parliament, the best security for loyalty to the throne, and for the maintenance of the invaluable institutions of the country.

He would ask if that resolution was true? (Cries of "True, true.") Was it true that the House of Commons had shown great indifference to their petitions, and had rushed on, in a Parliament assembled for the purpose of upholding Protection, to pass a measure of the very contrary nature? ("Yes, yes.")

Mr. J. Allen Williams, tenant-farmer, of Wiltshire, seconded the resolution. Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, the editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*, then came forward, and was received with immense applause. He said he had been desired by the Scottish Protective Association to attend the meeting and move one of the resolutions. The hon. gentleman then moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting attributes the depression and distress of the agricultural, colonial, shipping, and other interests, to the rash and impolitic changes in the laws which had regulated the importation of foreign productions; that it is of opinion that those laws were based on the most just principles, and dictated by the soundest policy; that under their salutary influence the British nation had attained an unexampled state of prosperity, and a proud pre-eminence in the scale of nations; and that if their object and spirit in fostering and protecting native industry be finally abandoned, many of the most important interests of the state will be sacrificed, and the national prosperity and greatness be ruinously impaired."

Sir M. W. R. diley, Bart., of Northumberland, seconded the resolution. On behalf of the deputation from Northumberland, he had to state that they represented the feeling of the whole of that vast county; and he was desirous to contradict the assertions that had been made in the Houses of Parliament as to the condition of agriculture and the feelings of the farmers in a county which was known to be in the van of agricultural improvement.

Mr. John Joseph Allnutt, of Wallingford, Berkshire, moved—

That no relief from general or local taxation which is consistent with the maintenance of national faith, and the efficiency of public establishments, can enable the British and colonial producer to maintain a successful competition with foreign productions; and that the only hope of replacing the agricultural and other British interests in a state of prosperity, rests on the re-establishment of a just system of import duties.

Mr. Watson, farmer, Keillor, Scotland, said he came there with the Scottish farmers present, deputed to tell their English brethren that they were heart and soul with them; and, though they were rather late in the field, he might say he was certain that they would be joined by all the other great interests of Scotland. He seconded the resolution.

Mr. Caldecott, of Frating Lodge, Colchester, moved—

That the members from the various delegations from all parts of the United Kingdom, now present, cannot separate without recording their deep sense of the invaluable services rendered to the cause of Protection by the noble President, the respected Chairman of the acting committee, and the other members of the National Association, in whom the whole agricultural committee repose the most deserved and unbounded confidence.

Mr. Ridgen, of Hove, in East Sussex, seconded the resolution. He wished especially to contradict a statement of the *Times* Commissioner, that a farm in the neighbourhood of Brighton, of 400 acres, had last year yielded a profit of £900. He said that was not true.

The resolution was then agreed to amidst repeated cheers.

Mr. Boddington, of Sutton Colefield, proposed the next resolution:—

That a memorial to the Right Honourable the First Lord of the Treasury be prepared, founded on the foregoing resolutions, protesting, in the strongest manner against the continuance of the present system of mis-called "Free-Trade," and solemnly casting on the Administration, of which his Lordship is the head, the responsibility of rejecting the appeals of the people for the abandonment of that system; and that a deputation be appointed for the purpose of presenting the same to his Lordship, and of representing to him the present critical and alarming position of many districts of this country, and of some of the most important colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

H. Higgins, Esq., of Herefordshire, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, amid loud cheering.

The last resolution was proposed by Earl Eglinton, and seconded by Lord J. Manners, which was carried unanimously, amidst the most vociferous cheering:—

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be respectfully offered to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., for his manly and consistent maintenance of the cause of Protection on all occasions, and especially for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the proceedings of this day.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said he disapproved of all violence, of all unconstitutional means, and of all resistance to taxation and constituted authority; and he was sure that if they conducted their movement peaceably and reasonably, they would not only win the day, but do so with the respect and esteem of the country as a whole. He concluded by assuring them that he advocated Protection, not for agriculture alone, but for all classes of native industry; and he hoped, by the blessing of God, to succeed in his endeavours, with the assistance of the yeomen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The meeting broke up at half-past five o'clock, having lasted four hours and a half.

In pursuance of the invitation of Mr. G. F. Young, at the close of the proceedings at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on Tuesday, a large body of the gentlemen who constitute the delegations from the provinces met the committee of the National Association on Wednesday forenoon, at the South Sea House. Mr. Young, as chairman of the committee, presided on the occasion. Upwards of 200 gentlemen were in attendance, and amongst them were the Earl Stanhope, the Earl Talbot, Mr. Caley Worsley, &c. Several resolutions relating to the future conduct of the movement were agreed to.

The Dundee manufacturers have been successful in securing the greater portion of the Government contract for canvass and ducks, this year:—Of the 14,415 bolts, 7010 of 24 and 1045 of 18 inches have been taken by Messrs. Baxter, Brothers, and Co.; 4360 of 24 inches by Messrs. Wm. Fergussons, manufacturers there. The remaining 2000 of 24 inches have been given to Messrs. Witham and Sons, manufacturers, Bridport. One of the Dundee power-loom manufacturers has contracted for from 100,000 to 200,000 yards of ducks.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

**LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR IN MINES.**—A public meeting of the miners of the Potteries and neighbourhood was lately held at Stafford, for promoting a petition to Parliament, praying for the restriction of the hours of labour in mines. Mr. Daniels, an agent of the Miners' Association, was called to preside. The chairman, in stating the object of the meeting, remarked that, as the Legislature had passed a law restricting the hours of labour aboveground to ten hours per day, it was most consistent with justice to ask that the poor miners who worked in the bowels of the earth should have their day restricted to eight hours. The miners had grievances peculiarly their own, and they were met in a legal and constitutional way to discuss them. Several resolutions were then passed for promoting a petition to Parliament for an eight hours bill. One of the speakers was G. Evans, a collier, who, in arguing for the legality of the meeting, referred to the events in the Potteries in 1842, remarking that, after that time, he had passed two years in one of her "Majesty's" colleges, for attending a meeting like the present, which was the only one he had taken part in for pretty near eight years. Mr. Roberts, "the Miners' Attorney-General," was present, and spoke at some length in seconding a motion in favour of a more extended system of union among the miners of North Staffordshire. In alluding to the propriety of the legislature stepping in to abridge the miners' hours of labour, Mr. Roberts asked whether eight hours per day was not in justice sufficient for a man to be working hard in a mine, excluded from the light of the sun, breathing (particularly in badly-ventilated mines) a polluted atmosphere, and every moment in peril of coming to an untimely end? The importance of well-ventilating, cleaning, and propping the mines, could not be too strongly urged upon the attention of employers. He had commenced to practise in the neighbourhood, and trusted that he should effect the same amount of good for the miners of North Staffordshire which he had accomplished for their brethren in the coal districts of Northumberland, Durham, and other places. His mission amongst them was to teach employers (such as did not know it) their duty, and to assist the men in redressing their grievances. The speaker strongly urged upon the meeting the necessity of forming themselves into a stronger bond of union, contending that by it they would obtain and secure those advantages which they could not gain without. Thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

**THE TAILORS OF LIVERPOOL.**—On Tuesday a public meeting of the operative tailors of Liverpool was held in the Amphitheatre (which was crowded), to consider a remedy for the slop, sweating, and middlemen systems. There were nearly 2000 persons present; several highly respectable gentlemen occupying seats on the platform. John Holmes, Esq., the Mayor, presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Goodfellow, Heaney, Riley, Farren, Smith, Williams, and Briggs, and resolutions in support of the object of the meeting were passed.

On Wednesday, at a special meeting of the Town-Council of Cambridge, held for the purpose, Earl Fitzwilliam, who was lately unanimously appointed to succeed Lord Godolphin as high steward, was inducted into that office. In the evening his Lordship was entertained at a grand banquet in the Town-hall, at which the Mayor presided, and about 100 other guests were present, including the high sheriff of the county (John Vipan, Esq.); Lord Montague; A. S. Adair, Esq., M.P.; Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P.; Professors Sedgewick and Pryme, &c. The festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

**BLACKBURN SAVINGS-BANK.**—The committee of investigation into the affairs of this bank have made a most satisfactory report. The total amount of deposits appears to be nearly £60,000, while the absent books only show the sum of £10 3s. unaccounted for; of which sum a depositor of £5 17s. 10d. has been discovered in Cambridgeshire, leaving a balance £4 5s. 2d. only still to be claimed.

**NAILMAKERS' STRIKE.**—The strike among the nailmakers in the Midland Counties still continues, and has extended from Sedgely throughout the whole district of Bilston, Tipton, Dudley, Oldbury, Hales Owen, and Stourbridge. Many thousands are out of employment, and without any visible means of obtaining a livelihood. Large meetings are held daily at Oldswinford, Dudley, Hales Owen, and elsewhere, and after consulting with each other, the attendants break up into groups and perambulate the neighbourhood, seeking relief. From the extremely low rate of wages given before, and the degrading nature of the attempted reduction, which is understood to consist in paying 18s. out of every 20s. really earned by the workmen, they have as yet been the objects of much sympathy, and have generally been kindly relieved where they have applied, and we are happy to hear, have so far conducted themselves peaceably and with strict propriety. The general feeling of all other classes is that the nailmakers are oppressed, and it is most sincerely hoped that the masters will not be compelled to persevere in imposing the reduction. Under the old system many families were in the habit of standing at the block from twelve to fifteen hours a day to obtain even the bare necessities of life, and both the mental and bodily constitution is worn down by the evil effects of close confinement, aided by a wretched diet, until all the infirmities of old age are induced before the period when they should naturally attain the vigour of manhood; and the feeble, emaciated, half-clothed, half-fed children, and dirty homes, present a most deplorable contrast to the picture of healthy content for which the cottage of the Englishman was formerly proverbial.

On Monday last, a chase of a novel description took place at Wootton, the seat of W. I. Evelyn, Esq., M.P. As Lady Elizabeth Wathen and Captain Haworth were about to enter the park, they observed a kangaroo coming across the country straight towards them. The captain, late master of the fox hounds in Hampshire, immediately gave chase, and, being mounted on a magnificent horse, and up to the trade, kept the animal in sight for a considerable distance, and ultimately secured it in one of the large covers at the back of Wootton. The kangaroo, when he escaped, was sucking a young one; but, finding the incumbrance too great, she deposited it in the water meadows. This young one was afterwards secured.

The bark harvest has commenced in Wiltshire. Prices are stated at from £3 15s. to £4 5s. per ton, which is about 5s. less than the prices of last year.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.**—A shocking accident occurred on Monday, in the Belmont Tunnel. Samuel Medway, inspector of works, was walking through the tunnel, as was usual with him, it being a nearer way to Bangor than by the common road, when the 7.45 a.m. up-train entered the tunnel at one end, and a ballast engine at the other end. The tunnel is quite dark in the centre, where they would meet, on account of the curve, and it is supposed that he must have heard the whistle and got out of the way of the ballast engine, but, forgetting that the up-train was due, and not noticing the whistle, as both engines whistled at the same time, he got into the way of the latter, and was struck by the buffer, for his cap was upon it when the train reached the station. A plate-layer coming through the tunnel after the train had passed, kicked his foot against the body, which was lifeless on being brought to the station a quarter of an hour afterwards. It was found that the left heel of his boot had been taken quite off, but the foot was uninjured. The head was very much mutilated.

**CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Ashley in the chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings of the day, expressed his conviction that the annual meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society was amongst the very best of those held at this period of the year. Its object was the diffusion of true religion, the maintenance of the principles of the Church of England, and the promotion of the eternal welfare of the people of these realms. He felt most happy in being enabled to congratulate the members of the society on the state of their affairs during the past year. (Hear.) Its finances had improved, its operations had been extended, and joyful fruits were exhibited as the results of their labours. The Rev. J. H. Poulter (the clerical secretary) then read the report, which opened by expressing the gratitude the committee felt for the results of their operations during the past year. The committee regretted that since the last annual meeting the Bishop of Llandaff and the Bishop of Norwich had been removed by death. The Bishop of Manchester had retired from connexion with this society, and the names of the Bishops of Victoria and Prince Rupert's Land had been added to the list of vice-patrons. Their receipts for the year had amounted to £35,560, including a munificent legacy of £5000, Three per Cent. Consols, by Mrs. Elizabeth Frank, who had been a generous contributor to this society during her life. The expenditure was £33,508. They had 18 more grants than last year—making the total number 370; 302 incumbents were added, averaging a population of 7102 to each. The average income of these incumbents was £195 per annum, and 160 of them were without parsonage-houses. By the exertions of this society, 2,144,000 persons had been provided with increased pastoral instruction. The report was adopted, and a committee for the ensuing year appointed.

**BRITISH MISSIONS.**—The annual meeting of the British Missions comprising the Home Missionary and the Irish Evangelical and Colonial Society, took place on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall; Mr. Samuel Morley in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the society materially tended to the increase of human happiness, and to the physical comfort of the people. Its object was the spiritual elevation of their fellow-countrymen; and, of all forms of mission, the home mission was the most useful. (Hear, hear.) The report stated that the increasing numbers, the activity, the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race in all lands, was a phenomenon deserving marked attention in the work of modern missions. The language, the commerce, and the religion of a people so endowed could not pervade all countries without producing the greatest changes. Home and foreign missions had become the glory of Britain. The Home Missionary Society was restricted in its operations, and it was desirable, as far as possible, to concentrate their strength as to give increased efficiency to its operations. There were now employed by the society, or partially aided by its funds, 116 agents or missionaries, nearly 100 laymen, 1652 Sunday-school teachers, whose ministrations were attended by more than 41,000 hearers, and about 12,700 scholars; their chapels or preaching-rooms numbered nearly 450, scattered amongst 400 villages and hamlets. The receipts for the past year amounted to £6159 7s. 8d., and the expenditure £6360. The report was adopted, and several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, resolutions founded on the report were then submitted to the meeting, and agreed to. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

At the ordinary meeting of the Southwark-bridge Company, held at the Bridge-house, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, on Tuesday, it appeared from the report that the directors were in treaty with the corporation of the City of London for the sale of the bridge; but, as nothing definite had at present been settled, they forbore from entering into any detail.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**ALXANDRINA** must show us the *process* by which she effects the checkmate. For example, in the problem in question, mate must be given, against the *best defence*. Black can adopt, in four moves only. What was the mode of play? "Alexandrina" adopted? Her very pretty diagrams afford us no clue, since they show only results.

**X Y Z, Winchester.**—You have omitted to perceive that if Black, for his second move, take the Kt checking, White interposes his Rook, discovering check and mate.

**R D M.—Problem No. 325.** and Enigmas 553 and 570, the accuracy of which you so obstinately impugn, are all correct, though evidently somewhat beyond your present Chess powers.

**SIR G S.**—In truth, a very elegant little end game to occur in actual conflict.

**TYRO, Davies.**—See our reply to ARGUS, LYNN, and others, in our Paper of the 27th ult. You are quite right.

**R E B.—Problem No. 326** is perfectly correct: it is an error spoken of in its own calculation.

**CUCUS.**—1. If we remember rightly, the key move to Enigma No. 549 is, Kt. a-k5 K B P (double check.) That to Enigma No. 551 is, R takes Kt. 2. We have only just now got your Problems No. 4 and 5. They are a great advance on your former attempts.

**Q B F, Dundee.**—Your problem of three moves is impracticable. That in four, too easy.

**Q Glasgow.**—Enigma No. 566 is perfectly correct, and the mate practicable in four moves.

**PATER FAMILIAS.**—The regret you express at the rarity of the Rev Mr. Bolton's contributions of late years is not a "fee grief," but one participated by all acquainted with that gentleman's profound and charming compositions. We are sorry to say, there is no probability of his adding much more to the admirable collection of Problems for which the Chess community are his debtors. His "farewell" effort, a masterpiece for depth and originality, which he has dedicated to Mr. Staunton, is now in our hands, and will shortly appear.

**TYRO, Raywater; B T B, Swindon.**—You overlook the fact that Black would take the Pawn in passing with his Pawn, discovering check with the Rook.

**M A CONSTANT READER.**—It is ingenious, and if original shall have insertion.

**J P Hythe.**—The key move to Mr. Edney's clever Enigma, No. 566, are—1. B to K R sq. 2. Kt to K R 2d. In Enigma 570 you overlook the operation of Black's Rook at Q Kt 2d when you check with the White Bishop at the second move. Your other solutions are right enough.

**CAPTAIN ROCK.**—Complaints of the delay experienced in procuring the new Chess-men in country places are continually reaching us. We should recommend all parties who find any difficulty in getting them to address a line to the Editor of the Chess-Player's Chronicle, 7, King William-street, Chancery-cross.

**DEVON.**—1. There is a collection of games called "Chess Studies," published by Longman and Co., 1844, which appears to be the book you want; but, unfortunately, it has no notes. 2. Try Lewis's last Chess treatise. 3. Philidor's *pawn* play is deserving especial commendation; in other respects, his skill has been ignorantly over-rated.

**W B 1.** We cannot spare room for the solutions of the enigmas at present. 2. Problem No. 327 is without defect: if White, as you suggest, play 1. P to K B 4th, Black takes it in passing, and discovers check with his Rook.

**B W F.**—No. 1 is too confused and deficient in point. No. 2, quite unintelligible, there being two White Kings on the board, and one of them in check. No. 3 is an obvious mate in four moves, by first playing R to K R 4th. Let us see another game or two; and in writing them out adopt the improved notation of the "Handbook," i. e. 1. P to K 4th, instead of 1. K P 2.

**SOLUTIONS BY CHESSING, P P P (in 327 and 566), H L, H D M, J S B, F G R, J P, Hythe; R D M, JUVENUS, EUGENE, DERREYON, BELLARY, B W F, J A W, F R S, M P, REV. G T, REV. T G M, REV. H T, D D, Oxford; M D, Aberdeen; THETA, Göttingen; A A D, J T, Teignmouth; M E B, CXCUS, J H W, Romford Chess Club are correct. All others are failures.**

**JUVENUS.**—A true bill.

**H N N.**—Much too evident.

**C M 1.**—A manifest improvement on your first

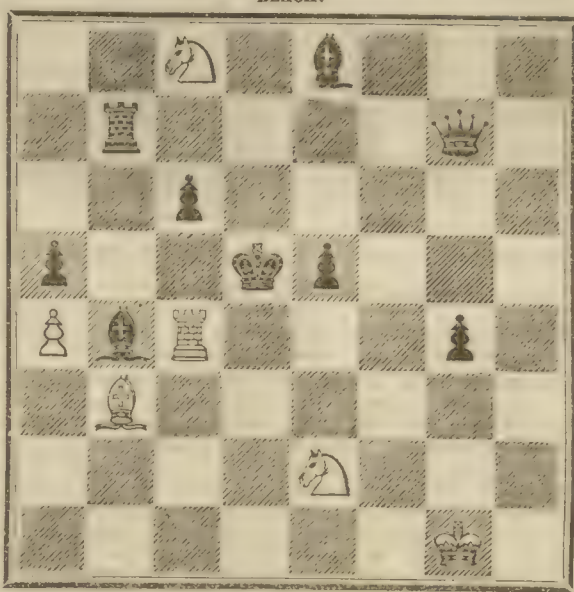
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 328.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K B to K R 3d	Q to her K 3d (ch)	3. R to Q 4th (disch)	Anything to B 2d
2. Q takes Q	B takes B, or R	4. Q takes P—Mate.	

(c) If B takes B, or P to Kt 3d, White replies with R to Q 4th, equally forcing mate in the stipulated number of moves; and in case of any other mode of defence, mates sooner.

## PROBLEM NO. 329.

This position, which is remarkable alike for elegance and subtlety, is the composition of the ingenious Mr. Eichstädt, of Witkowo. (*Berliner Schachzeitung.*)



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

\*\* The Solution of this Problem will be withheld for a fortnight.

## SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS-CLUBS.

WHITE (London). BLACK (Amsterdam).  
6. P to K 5th.

Amsterdam to play.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 571.—By J. G., of Charleston, U.S.

White: K at his Kt's 8th, R at K B 5th, B at Q R 3d, Kt at K B 6th, Ps at K R 2d and K 4th.

Black: K at his 3d, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 572.—By D. J., an American Amateur.

White: K at Q R 5th, R at Q 2d, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K R sq; Ps at K 3rd and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Kt at Q B 7th, Ps at K Kt 6th and K 3d.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 573.—By the same Author.

White: K at his B 4th, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at Q 6th and Q B sq, B at K B 7th, Kt at Q B 7th, P at K R 7th.

Black: K at his 2d, B at Q B 7th, Kt at Q B 3d, P at Q Kt 2d.

White to play, and mate in three moves, without making another piece.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## CHESTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Although the card presented no feature of importance, it was sufficiently well filled to ensure a fair average amount of sport, and notwithstanding the rain, to attract a large attendance.

**THE GROSVENOR STAKES** of 10 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Howlin's Blister (W. Sharp), 2.

**THE PALATINE STAKES** of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Merry's Baroness (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Greville's Estafette (Flatman), 2.

**THE MOSTYN STAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Lord Chesterfield's nd. ch. f. by Slane, (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Halford's Mr. Merryman (Marlow), 2.

**SWEETSTAKES** of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Watt's Posy (Hiett), 1. Mr. Stebbing's Osbaldeston (Basham), 2.

**THE CHESTERFIELD STAKES** of 10 sovs each.—Mr. W. Moseley's Alonzo (Marlow), 1. Mr. S. Lord's Brocoli (Flatman), 2.

**THE OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES** of 5 sovs. each.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Cupid (Charlton), 1. Mr. Pedley's Prior of Lanercost (Fenn), 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

**THE SCRAMBLE HANDICAP** of 5 sovs. each.—Mr. Jones's the Mease (J. Evans), 1. Mr. Bell's Ormsby (G. Harrison), 2.

**SIXTY GUINEAS**, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each.—Sir C. Monck's Vanguard (Simpson), 1. Mr. Jamieson's Tower (J. Evans), 2.

**THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE** of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap of 25 sovs each.—Mr. H. Pitt's Mounser (Dockery), 1. Mr. Isaac Day's Cockermouth (Crouch), 2.

**THE ROODEE PRODUCE STAKES** of 15 sovs. each.—Lord Chesterfield's nd. b. c. by Lanercost, 1. Mr. Howlin's Shilmalia West, 2.

**THE QUEEN'S PLATE** of 100 guineas.—Sir C. Monck's Vanguard, 1. Sir J. Hawley's Fernhill, 2.

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BROWNLESS.**—On Tuesday evening, a numerous meeting took place at the Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at which William Pritchard, Esq., High Bailiff of Southwark, presided, for the purpose of presenting Dr. Brownless (who in October last received a handsome testimonial from between one and two thousand of his dispensary patients) with a testimonial on his retirement from the office of Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, and the Metropolitan Dispensary, Fore-street. The testimonial consisted of a memorial, beautifully illuminated; and of a magnificent piece of silver plate, weighing nearly two hundred ounces, of elaborate workmanship, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

In consequence of the late decision of the synod of Bishops in the question between the Rev. Charles Wagstaff, jun., incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, at Aberdeen, and the bishop of that diocese, the former has resigned his office of ouls.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has granted his patronage to the first of the suburban schools of design for artisans, called the North London, and established in Camden-town. His Royal Highness has also graciously contributed £25 towards the funds of the school. This school was opened on the 1st of May, and already nearly 200 working-men and lads have entered themselves on the books. A class for females will be opened immediately.

The Marquis of Downshire has commenced the opening of a coal-mine in the locality of his seat at Hillsborough (Ireland). The shaft has already descended a considerable length. It is said that his Lordship also intends to open a copper-mine in his own park, where it appears there is every sign of a plentiful supply of that ore.

The extensive mill of a Mr. Thompson, near Trim, in the county of Meath, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

Kirton Lindsey, in Lincolnshire, and Motherwell, in Lanarkshire, N.B., having been constituted post towns, the offices there are now opened for the issue and payment of money orders. The office at Hobbs Point having been removed to Pembroke Dock, money orders are now issued and paid at Pembroke Dock instead of Hobbs Point.

There was a rumour at Rome on the 26th ult. to the effect that new difficulties had arisen between his Holiness and M. de Rothschild concerning the loan. M. de Rothschild, according to this rumour, had paid the first instalment himself, but intended to have the remainder of the loan only on commission. To this course his Holiness refused to consent, as he had received other and more advantageous offers from other quarters; and therefore seemed inclined to refund the sums hitherto received, and to cancel the whole contract with M. de Rothschild, rather than consent to his proposal.

Mrs. Bridget Thornton is now occupying one of the six hospital houses at Bentham appropriated by Collingwood's charity to six of the oldest poor widows of the place, and her son Thomas, aged 70, is at the same time domiciled in one of the adjoining six houses appropriated to the oldest poor widows.

The two Chambers of the States General of Holland adopted, on the 2d inst., the bill for conferring the regency of the kingdom on the Prince Henry in the event of the minority of the King.

The ceremony of the betrothal of the Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway, and the Princess Louise of Holland, daughter of Prince Frederic, the brother of King William II., took place at the Hague on the 30th ult. The ceremony was performed in the palace of Prince Frederic. The King, Queen, and all the Royal family were present. The English Minister at the Hague gave a grand ball in honour of the Prince Royal of Sweden, and the Russian Minister had invited him to a splendid banquet.

The ingenious Manchester operative, Michael Lyons, who a short time since produced a pair of trousers without a seam, has just completed a still more difficult task, having made, on a machine of his own invention, a coat of blue worsted, throughout the whole of which, even to the furnishing of pockets and the fastening on of the buttons, no needle has been employed. Lyons is in very humble circumstances.

At the Silver-Mine Lime-Works, Linlithgowshire, the property of Robert Aitken, Esq., 3700 tons of stone were recently raised at one blast. The quantity of powder used to detach this immense weight of stones was 5 cwt. This, we believe, is the most extraordinary blast of rock which has ever been effected in Scotland.

The nobility of Rome have caused a medal to be struck in commemoration of the return of his Holiness. This medal bears the effigy of the Holy Father, with his name and the year 1850. On the reverse is the following inscription:—"Pio IX. Pont. Max. favste felicitate redeunt prid. Idus Apr. MDCCCLXVI maiestatem viri restituit, civium animos erectos, fortunas relevatas optimates Romanæ."

Lord Bloomfield has erected a handsome monument at Newport, the family seat, in the county of Tipperary, to the memory of his late father, Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., of the Royal Artillery, and who was for a long time commandant at Woolwich.

A beautiful cenotaph is about to be erected at Fullarton, in Ayrshire, on the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, to the memory of the late lamented Lord George Bentinck.

Last week, whilst the *Victoria and Albert*, Royal yacht, was coaling in Portsmouth harbour, a convict labourer fell overboard, when a second convict, who was but a very indifferent swimmer, jumped after him, in order to save his companion in adversity from a watery grave. At this juncture a rigger named Glover, seeing the danger to which the men were exposed, precipitated himself after them and was successful in saving the lives of both.

On Thursday week, Thomas Taggart, one of the domestics of Grant's Hotel, Dunkeld, caught in the Tay, below Newty la Quarry, a salmon weighing 35 lb. This, with the rod, is considered a weight unprecedented there. The hook caught the fish by the broad belly-fin, and, after an hour's fine sport, it had at last to be gaffed into the boat.

The *Worcester Journal* records a cruel joke played off upon a dairyman. Some wags awoke him at midnight with a hurried announcement that his best cow was choking. He jumped into his small-clothes, and ran off to save the life of Crummie, when lo! he found a turnip stuck in the spout of the pump.

Last week, on Thursday, the cottage *ornée* of Kent Kingdom, Esq., and on Friday Mount Wear House, the residence of John Follett, Esq., both in the neighbourhood of Exeter, were accidentally burned to the ground.

On Sunday afternoon, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Richard Stevens, fancy bread and biscuit baker, in Little Windmill-street, Golden-square, by which much property was destroyed, and the lives of the family much jeopardised. No casualty, however, occurred. The property was insured.

The deputation from the miners of Northumberland and Durham, which had an interview with the Government last week, presented a requisition to Professor Hann, of King's College, on the subject of the principle involved in the furnace paradox, first suspected and given in evidence before the Lords' Committee last session. On an investigation of this principle, they believe, will be found explained the cause of many of the explosions in coal-mines.

Nearly £300 have already been subscribed towards placing a window in Salisbury Cathedral to the memory of the much-lamented Dean of Salisbury. The subscription is still progressing.

The total amount paid into the Stamp Office for duty on fire assurances in Scotland during the past year amounted to £64,268. The sums insured on farm stock for the same year amounted to £4,069,936. The sums insured on farming stock in England within the same period amounted to £53,292,239. Of this enormous sum, £9,722,490 has been insured by the Norwich Union Office, and £3,037,553 by the Yorkshire.

At the late Flintshire assizes, a thief, who had committed sacrilege by breaking into the parish church at Worthenbury, and stealing various articles, stated, in his defence, that he did it to raise money to get into the police force at Liverpool. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

A few days ago a net was put into the Ouse at Bletsoe, and at one haul six pike were taken, which weighed together upwards of 80 lb.

The *Nottinghamshire Guardian* states that Mr. Tanner, of Buckholt, has lost nearly 220 sheep which had eaten sprouted corn, the seeds of which had been steeped in a solution of arsenic.

We understand that the annual gathering of the Yorkshire chess-players will take place at the Assembly-rooms, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 22d instant; and, from the great spirit evinced in connexion with it, we hear that the *réunion* on this occasion is expected to be one of no ordinary kind.

In Perthshire a considerable rise on the let of grass parks this season has taken place, the difference, as compared with last year, ranging from 12 to 20 per cent. This is attributed to the present low price of lean stock, which is fully as much depressed as grass parks are enhanced.

At an inquest held on Saturday before Mr. Herford, the coroner for the borough of Manchester, a verdict of manslaughter was delivered against Joseph Wheeler, a relieving officer employed by the Manchester Union, for neglecting to relieve an unfortunate man named Hannon.

Ann Merritt, the unfortunate woman under sentence of execution for poisoning her husband at Hackney, but respited in order that further inquiries might be made, has had the capital punishment commuted, and is ordered to undergo transportation for life.

The council of Commerce and Agriculture at Paris have passed, after a very animated debate, a resolution which recommends that political economy should be taught in the French schools, but not from a free-trade point of view, but with a view to the legislation which protects French industry.

Fresh documents relative to the "Exhibition of all Nations of 1851" have just been addressed by the French Minister of Commerce to the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. They consist—1. Of a notice on the competition for the medals, which is open to artists of all countries; 2. Of the decision of the committee of the Exhibition as to the rewards to be given; and 3. An account of the banquet given by the Lord Mayor to Prince Albert.

Poland is now garrisoned by the whole of the army which lately fought in Hungary. There are altogether four corps of 40,000 men each. This explains the falling back of the Russian regiments from the Prussian frontier.

The commission on manufactures which sits at the Luxembourg (Paris) recommends the removal of the exportation duty on raw silks, but the retention of that on dyed silks—advice which will not render the commission very popular at Lyons.

James Deary, convicted at the recent circuit court at Jedburgh, of the murder of William Fairbairn, at Kelso, and sentenced to death, has been respited and will now, it is supposed, be transported for life.

A railway excursion from Birmingham to Exeter and back is announced this week, at a halfpenny per mile. A cheap train is likewise announced from Bristol to Birmingham, the fare being 7s. for 181 miles.

The extensive bakery and stores of Mr. Hall, of Enniskillen, were destroyed by fire on Saturday.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 30th ult. states that the chivalrous Polish General, General Chrzanowski, has demanded and obtained his discharge from the Piedmontese army. He has refused every pecuniary offer, except a small sum for his journey. While the inquiry into the cause of the disaster of Novara was pending, he would accept of no salary; he wrote his own defence, in answer to the attacks he was exposed to on all sides, and gave it to the Government, but would not publish it, in order not to hurt the reputation of some whose names he had been obliged to mention.





UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF DEGREES, IN THE HALL OF KING'S COLLEGE.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

In our Journal of last week we reported, as fully as our limits would allow, the Convocation of the University held on the 1st instant, in the Great Hall of King's College, for the purpose of conferring degrees and honours on such candidates as had passed their examination during the twelve months just expired. We now engrave the very interesting scene—a memorable one, on account of this being the first time the ceremony has been performed in public. The Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, Chancellor of the University, presided.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of a short report by the Registrar, which stated that in the course of the last academical year her Majesty had been pleased to grant a supplemental charter, enlarging the powers previously conferred on the University. Her Majesty had also, by warrant under her sign-manual, been pleased to place in connexion with the University, in addition to the colleges and institutions previously authorised to issue certificates for degrees in arts and laws, the West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School at Taunton, and Saint Patrick's College at Thurles. During the past year, 167 gentlemen had been admitted to matriculation, of whom 11 had distinguished themselves when under examination for honours in mathematics and natural philosophy, and one had obtained an exhibition; and four had distinguished themselves in classics, one of whom had obtained an exhibition. 25 gentlemen had passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom one had obtained an exhibition in anatomy and physiology, another in chemistry, and a third in materia medica and pharmaceutical chemistry; several others had distinguished themselves, and obtained gold medals; 13 gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of whom one had obtained a scholarship; two gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, of whom one had distinguished himself in jurisprudence, and had obtained the University Law Scholarship; 53 gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, two of whom had obtained the University Scholarships; seven gentlemen had passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; eight had obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and one that of Doctor of Laws.

The presentation for degrees then took place, each student being introduced to the Chancellor by the tutor of his own college.

The presentation for honours and prizes came next in the order of proceedings. The names of all candidates who had obtained honours in the course of the past year were read; but those gentlemen only who had gained scholarships, exhibitions, medals, and prizes were presented to the Chancellor.

A deputation of graduates of the University then presented an address to the Chancellor and Senate, to which the Chancellor replied. The deputation then withdrew, and the proceedings terminated.

## INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS.

A COMMITTEE, to devise some efficient and continuous mode of investing reproductively the Savings of the Middle and Working Classes, has just been appointed by the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Slaney.

According to the present Stamp Laws, a man may invest £5000 in land at 2½ per cent. expense; he cannot invest £50 in the same security at a less legal expense than 20 per cent. Freehold security for his savings is legally denied to the comparatively poor. He may invest them, or rather lend them, to a savings-bank, under the guarantee of Government, for a higher rate of interest than is given by ordinary bankers; but this guarantee is given at the cost of the nation, and the provident man is constantly tempted, on the other hand, to withdraw his savings from a slowly fructifying treasury.

The only present alternative is the Benefit Building Society—a useful class institution, certainly; but, until very lately, based upon most inaccurate data and most erroneous principles, and fruitful of consequent disaster and disappointment. Even under the improved system of *permanence*, the security, as respects the class of small investors—the security, namely, of house property—is subject to constant fluctuation and depreciation in value. The value of house property—we mean the market value—is contingent upon a variety of circumstances, including taste, opinion, fashion. To-day, the regions of Bloomsbury yield, in estimation, to Belgrave; to-morrow, even the aristocratic Belgrave may succumb to the more *recherché* and more palatial districts of Hyde Park; and who knows but in the next generation the West End will be identical with the erst *Ultima Thule* of Bayswater.

While house property is thus inevitably doomed to the fate of depreciation, improvable land must constantly tend, to use a Yankee term of analogy, to "appreciate." Colonisation—the development of neglected waste lands, whether in these islands or in the remotest regions of the British world—is, therefore, not merely a heroic work and a solemn mission delegated to the Anglo-Saxon, but it is the surest, most promising, and most profitable of investments. It has been estimated by Mr. Griffith, that millions of acres in Ireland, now not returning six shillings of produce per acre, might, by prudent and comprehensive investment, be made to render up as many pounds—increasing the aggregate produce from a few hundred thousand pounds to twenty millions sterling. What has not wise investment done for Chat Moss and the Lincolnshire Fens?

There are many moral as well as politico-economical reasons to deter the capitalist, large or small, from committing his savings, in the shape of share capital, into the hands of land speculators. But it is obviously open to the industrial portion of the community to combine their savings for this great and profitable purpose. It appears to us that the mode in which this might be accomplished is clearly enough indicated in a letter to Earl Grey, who, it seems, has intimated to the writer that, under the present *régime*, it is not in the power of the Government to facilitate the adoption of the principle in the manner suggested. This, then, leaves the question open. It is one of incalculable importance. The Committee referred to—"the Savings of the Middle and Working Classes Committee"—was nominated on Wednesday week, and consists of the following members:—Mr. Slaney, Mr. John Abel Smith, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Greene, Lord James Stuart, Mr. Jas. G. Marshall, Mr. Wilson Patten, Lord Nugent, Mr. Stafford, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Littleton, Mr. John Ellis, and Mr. Frederick Peel.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW RUTHERFURD, M.P. (FOR THE LEITH DISTRICT), LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

MR. RUTHERFURD was born in 1791, entered the High School at Edinburgh, of which Dr. Adams, the well-known author of the "Roman Antiquities," was at that time Principal, in 1799, soon took a lead amongst his fellow pupils, and was awarded the classical gold medal, the highest honour of the school, when he was but fourteen. In 1808 he entered the University of Edinburgh, and became a distinguished member of the Speculative Society, famous as a school of oratory and legal discussion. His contemporaries, amongst others, who afterwards attained distinction in the pulpit, at the bar, or in Parliament, were Lord John Russell and Lord Murray; and amongst his predecessors in the society, were Lord Jeffrey, Mr. Leonard Horner, and Lords Brougham and Lansdowne.

In 1812 Mr. Rutherford was called to the Scottish bar, at which, through his thorough knowledge of law, his skill as a conveyancer, and his aptness as an advocate, he soon became known, and was early and continuously successful. So far as his professional avocations admitted, he aided the agitation for the Reform Bill; and when the Whigs came into power, in 1832, he was known as a thorough Liberal, and one of the ablest lawyers at the Scottish bar, and was in that year, in conjunction with Messrs. Jamieson, Skene, Dundas, and Anderson (afterwards Scotch Tory Solicitor-General), appointed a member of the Commission to enquire into the state of Conveyancing, and the



THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW RUTHERFURD, M.P. (FOR THE LEITH DISTRICT), LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

entire practice of the Law Courts in Scotland. Between 1832 and 1836, when his labours were completed, the Commission published several parliamentary volumes of reports, in the preparation of which, and especially in regard to conveyancing, Mr. Rutherford took an active and laborious part. Their value is proved by the fact that they have since formed the foundation of most extensive reforms in the practice of nearly every branch of the law in Scotland.

In 1837, Mr. Rutherford, whose ability and complete acquaintance with the law had become known by his services as a member of the Commission, and his further success at the bar, was appointed Solicitor-General, and, in 1839, Lord Advocate. He was then returned, without a contest, for the Leith district of burghs, in the room of Lord Murray, his predecessor in office, and has since, at every election, been returned for the same place, without opposition. At his first election he declared himself an opponent of the immediate repeal of the Corn-laws; but, in 1843, voted with Mr. Villiers' motion for a Committee of the whole House to inquire into their operation, with a view to their repeal; and, in 1846, supported Free-trade.

At the period of Mr. Rutherford's first appointment to the office of Lord Advocate, [the entire management of the prisons of Scotland was in the hands of

the borough magistrates; they were bound to secure all prisoners, and to meet all the charges of the gaols. Not only criminal offenders, but debtors were committed to their keeping, and, in case of escape, the magistrates became liable to the creditors. The then condition of the gaols would now scarce gain belief. There was no classification; no separation of the convicted from those waiting trial; no attention to cleanliness, morality, or health; the prisons were damp, dark, filthy, crowded; certain moral destruction to all who were sent, even for a brief period, within their walls; and, in short, an abomination and disgrace to any civilised country. Mr. Rutherford, in concert with Mr. Fox Maule, brought in and carried an Act effecting an entire reform in the supervision, management, and discipline of the prisons; a general, unpaid Prison Board was established, consisting, amongst others, of the Lord Justice General, Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and certain noblemen and gentlemen named in the commission, and amongst whom Lord Melville continued to take an especially active part. The corporations of the several burghs were also empowered to appoint local Prison Boards, subject only to the supervision of the central board. The result has been a complete change in the prisons of Scotland. They are not now behind any others in the kingdom; and the great Penitentiary at Perth has become almost a normal school of prison discipline and management, especially for the reformation and education of juvenile offenders.

Another measure of public importance, to which Mr. Rutherford, on taking office, early directed his attention, was the Scotch Bible monopoly. The right to print the Bible in Scotland was reserved exclusively to the Queen's printers. Lord Murray gave no small attention to the subject of the monopoly in 1837, and obtained a committee to inquire into its operation, with a view to introducing a bill for the abolition of the exclusive privilege of the Queen's printers. The way, however, was beset with difficulties; the Government were perpetually wavering between minorities and the smallest possible majorities, and it was quite certain that no measure could be framed which would have satisfied the House that the monopoly could be abolished, and the authentic version of the Scriptures preserved from innovation. The question, therefore, was waiting for Mr. Rutherford, when he took his seat in 1839. He at once gave up the idea of an act of Parliament, and pointed out that by Royal prerogative the office of Queen's printer could be put into commission, and that thus, by the appointment of an unpaid board, the monopoly might be abolished, and the authentic version of the Scriptures preserved. The suggestion was at once acted upon. In 1841, the Bible monopoly expired, and the commissioners for exercising the office of Queen's Printer became empowered to grant licenses to print the whole or any portion of the Scriptures to any persons whatever who might give bond for compliance with certain conditions. The practical working of the measure is, that the Secretary of the Board, who, with his readers, are its only paid officers, have the supervision of all publications of the Bible as the sheets pass through the press; they mark every error or alteration from the authorised version; without these are made, the license for publication is not given; but in every instance they are made, and nowhere is more perfect adherence to the established version of the Scriptures to be found than in those printed in Scotland since the abolition of the monopoly. The effect upon the price has been no small boon to the public. Bibles which, under the Queen's printers' monopoly, would have cost twelve shillings, are now sold for about one shilling and sixpence.

Mr. Rutherford went out of office in 1841; in 1843 took part with Mr. Fox Maule in his efforts to secure the right of independent spiritual government to the Church of Scotland; and twice brought forward motions for the abolition of the religious tests in the Scotch universities. In 1846 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and was again appointed Lord Advocate; and in the following year brought in four bills founded upon the recommendation of the Law Commission, doing away with obscure and costly circumlocution, and saving no small amount of expense in the items of drafting, engrossing, stamps, and recording, and effecting an entire change in the practice of conveyancing in Scotland. But his chief measure of law reform was the abolition, in 1848, of the old Scotch Law of Entail, enacted in 1685, and under which entails were settlements in perpetuity that locked up the whole estate, made mortgages impossible, and stood in the way of any family settlement, or any moneys being raised for younger children, except by the costly course of life insurances. Mr. Rutherford's bill of 1848 assimilated, with some improvements, the law of entail in Scotland to that of England. Until these reforms were taken in hand by the Lord Advocate, they were admitted to be important, but were held to be impossible; and they would have been so to any one with a less complete knowledge of every point and detail of the matter to be dealt with, or who had less entirely the confidence of the profession and the public. The results of all the measures have amply justified this general confidence. The Entail Act has been taken advantage of to an extent that no one had ventured to predict, and the beneficial effects of the new practice of conveyancing are daily developing themselves. Nor has Mr. Rutherford yet given up his course of Law Reforms; he has at present a bill before the House for the Reform of Proceedings before the Supreme Court of Scotland. In 1815, the system of juries in civil actions was first introduced into Scotland. It has never worked well; the practice of requiring unanimity in the jury, contrary to the practice in criminal cases, has given rise to endless appeals and renewals of litigation: to avoid which, the present bill proposes to give the parties a certain discretion as to how their cause shall be tried—they may select their own jury or arbiters from one to seven in number; the trial is to be taken as now before the judge, that the arbiters may have his direction in matters of law; and the decisions are not to be subject to review unless in case of misdirection from the judge on points of law.

Mr. Rutherford has also devoted no small attention to the condition of pauper lunatics in Scotland, who are now left wholly unprovided and uncared for, and last year brought in a bill for the establishment of proper asylums for their protection and treatment. He has also a bill in hand for the general reform of the medical profession, and has been a diligent and active member of the Commission of Inquiry as to the Management and Improvement of the British Museum.

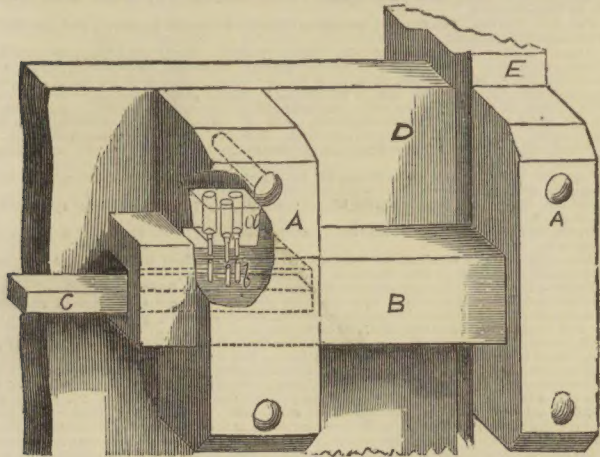
Mr. Rutherford has been the maker of his own fortunes—he had no interest to aid him but his own ability; and has worked his way to distinguished eminence in his profession and office in the state, by diligent attention to business, and laborious mastery of the law. Our portrait is from a coloured photograph by Beard.



EGYPTIAN LOCK.

On March 9th, there was read to the Institution of Civil Engineers a very interesting paper "On the Construction of Locks and Keys," by Mr. J. Chubb. The author commenced by stating that the most ancient lock of whose form and construction there is any certain knowledge is the Egyptian, which has been in use upwards of four thousand years. This lock was made more generally known in Western Europe through the French invasion of Egypt, at the beginning of the present century, and is described in M. Denon's great work on that country. It had, however, been previously described by Eton, in his "Survey of the Turkish Empire" (page 224), published in 1798. The evidence of its antiquity is chiefly derived from the figure of one being sculptured among the basso-relievos which decorate the great Temple of Karnac; by this it was shown that during forty centuries the lock had undergone no sensible alteration. This lock and its key were principally made of wood; but, in some instances, it is probable they were made of metal.

The construction of the Ancient Egyptian Lock is shown in the annexed drawing, which is copied from a wooden Lock recently brought from Alexandria.



EGYPTIAN LOCK.

The Engraving represents the entire Lock and the mode of attachment. A A are two staples or cleats; the one fastened to the door-post (E), receives the bolt (B); the other is affixed to the door (D), and contains the contrivance for fastening, which consists in the adjustment of a small block (A) into the back of the cleat or staple, the bottom of it being in contact with the top of the bolt, but not resting on it; from the top of this small block, three or more holes, of about 3-16ths of an inch in diameter, are bored to within a quarter of an inch of the bottom, the holes are then continued quite through to about half the size of the upper holes; into these metal pins are inserted, with round flat heads, their lower ends passing into corresponding holes in the bolt; it is then locked. A mortice in the end of the bolt extending beyond the pins admits the key (C), which is furnished with pins pointing upwards, and exactly corresponding with the holes in the bolt; when, therefore, the key is raised, these pins meet those from the little block A, and lift them even with the surface of the bolt, it is then unlocked, and the bolt can be withdrawn. This is shown in the Diagram, by the supposed removal of a portion of the staple or cleat.

This Lock Mr. Chubb stated to be the foundation upon which most of the ingenious inventions of late years have been based, differing only in the forms of the moveable obstructions of the bolt, some of which act vertically, others horizontally—some with a rotatory motion, and many others in an endless variety of ways.

In describing Mr. Chubb's Lock, calculations were made to show the number of different combinations which might be made in it; when it appeared that, with an average-sized key, having six steps, each capable of being reduced in height twenty times, the number of changes would be 86,400. Further, that, as the drill pins of the locks and the pipes of the keys might be made of three different sizes, the total number of changes would be 2,592,000. In keys of the smallest size the total number would be 648,000, whilst in those of the largest size it would be increased to 7,776,000 changes.

The paper was illustrated by a series of diagrams, and a variety of specimens of the locks and keys noticed in the paper; and by a number of Gothic locks and keys of very elaborate workmanship, suitable for ecclesiastical buildings, &c., from Mr. Chubb's works in London. He has judiciously chosen the designs from rich windows, gable-crosses, and other embellishments of a florid class.

CORDINGLY'S FLOATING BATH.

A SIMPLE and ingenious novelty is now preparing for the convenience and comfort of those who may wish to enjoy a private bath in mid-day, on the Serpentine, or elsewhere. It is a boat, as represented in the Engraving, easily managed by one man. The bathing-place is situate at the stern, and is about four feet six inches wide, by six feet long, and from two feet six inches to five feet deep; the depth being regulated by the man, who, by working the windlass, can hoist or lower the bottom of the bath with great facility, as, being constructed principally of wood, the parts which slide into each other, like the tubes of a telescope, are so nearly buoyant as to be adjusted with little or no effort. Adjoining the Bath is a small but convenient place for preparation; the whole being enclosed with curtains. We understand it to be the invention of a working shipwright, who has registered



CORDINGLY'S FLOATING BATH.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, "I Due Foscari" was given for the first time this season, Coletti, Signora Parodi, and the new tenor, Baucardé, filling the principal parts. In the execution of his first air, "Oh! bella Venezia," Signor Baucardé fully realized the expectations which his previous performances had led us to entertain; and in the trio of the second act he quite surprised us by the energy and animation with which he sang and acted a parting scene hitherto ineffective. Mlle. Parodi has few rivals in characters of a passionate nature, such as that of *Elvira*. She is evidently imbued with the spirit of Byron's *Marina*, and her performance won for her warm and well-merited applause. Coletti's performance of the broken-hearted old man is too well known, and too well appreciated by the English public, to need comment. On Saturday he fully equalled any of his previous impersonations. In the concluding scene he was encored, and recalled with the greatest enthusiasm.

After the opera, the overture to "Guillaume Tell" was played with such effect as to produce an unanimous call for its repetition. Then came the grand choreographic feature of the night, "Les Trois Graces" Paul Taglioni's new *divertissement*. Nothing more beautiful can be imagined than the aspect of the stage at

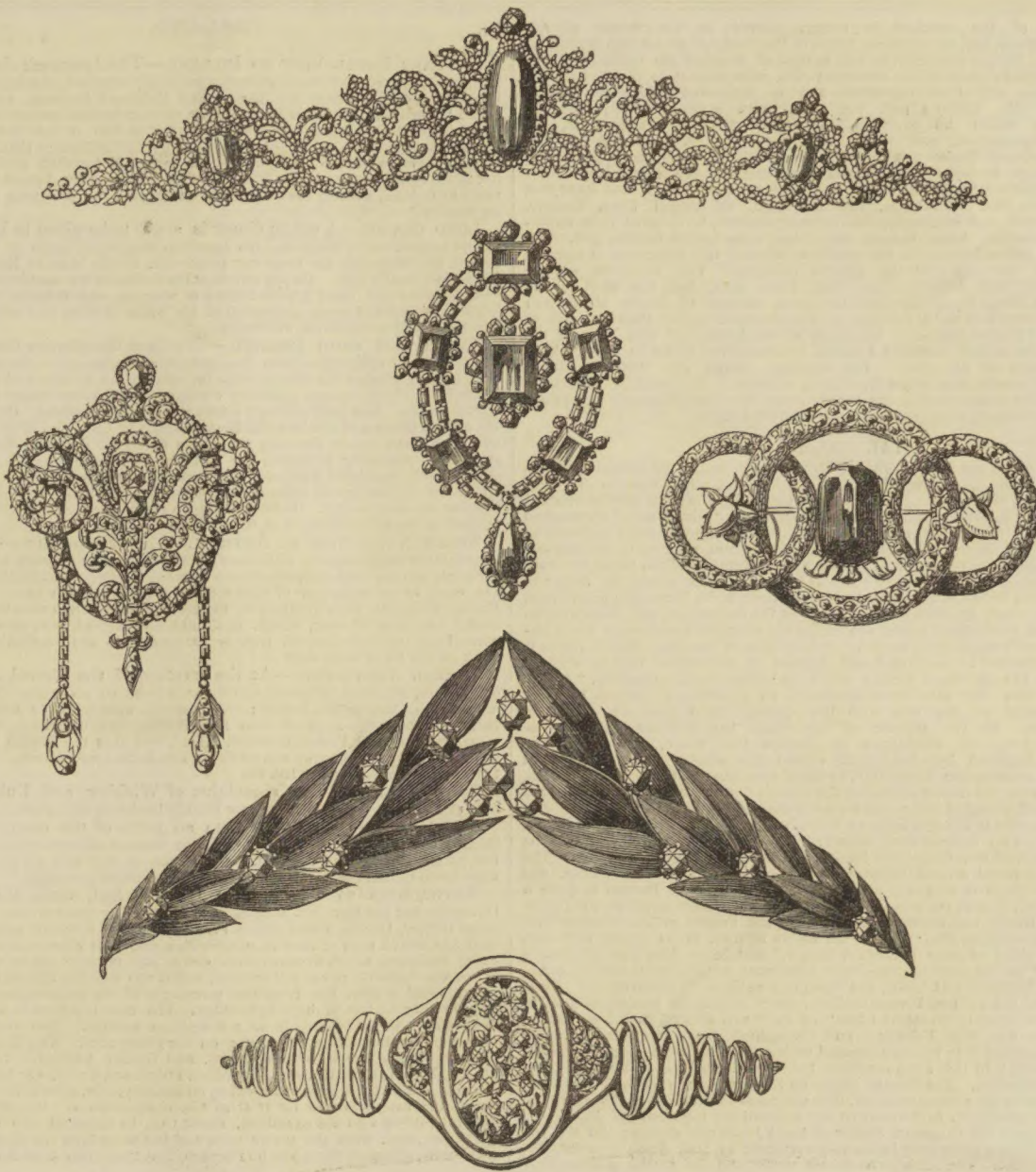
the rising of the curtain. On a green slope, sacred to the ruling deity of the "fantastic toe," groups of nymphs are discovered reposing; suddenly they awake, and fall into graceful poses. From the opening bowers they are joined by the Three Graces, Carlotta Grisi, Marie Taglioni, and Ferraris, who give you the living representation of the principal groups limned from the days of Praxiteles to those of Canova: the effect is truly bewitching. The different *pas* each subsequently performs are equally classic. The most attractive choreographic display falls to the lot of Carlotta Grisi, who, although without a rival in coquettish dancing and graceful bounds, is certainly inferior in the statuesque poetry of dancing to Amalia Ferraris. Marie Taglioni also won her full share of approbation, and displayed great improvement and wondrous agility.

The *divertissement* concludes with a *pas d'ensemble*, which is accompanied by the whole *corps de ballet*, and which embodies the idea of the poet—

*Junctaque nymphis gratias decentes,  
Alternò terram quatunt pede.*

The general effect conveyed cannot be described; this "Pas de Trois" is much superior to the "Pas des Déeses" and the famous "Pas de Quatre," for it marks the whole improvement of dancing which lately has been immense. In a word, it is one of those sights which can only be seen at Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Tuesday "Ernani" was given, and Signor Lorenzo, Parodi, and Balletti sang and acted in a very remarkable manner. Balletti was encored, and Parodi



JEWELS PRESENTED TO MADAME GRISI.

It for three years, and intends it for sea, river, or lake bathing, as, from its lightness, it can be used for rowing; and the Bath being made to hoist up even with the bottom, the boat can be allowed to take the ground at any time without in jury. We think such a convenience would be a delightful adjunct to many parks and pleasure-grounds, with a river or lake.

JEWELS PRESENTED TO MADAME GRISI.

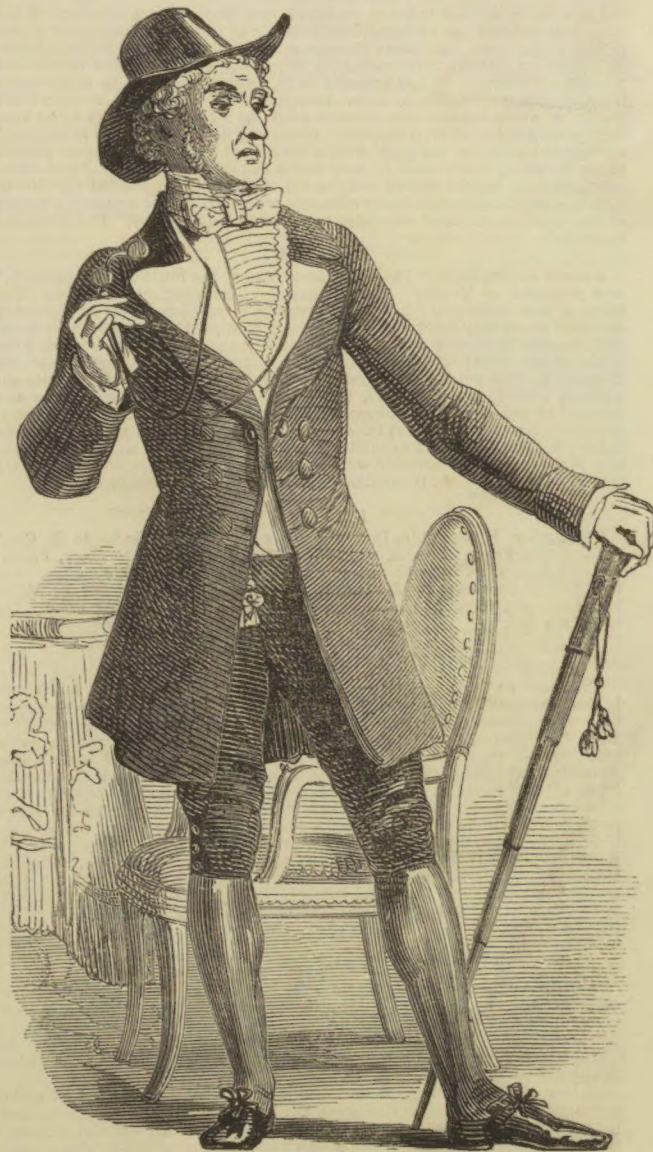
DURING the stay of Madame Grisi at St. Petersburg, the Emperor, on different occasions, presented the *cantatrice* with some costly and magnificent jewels, consisting of a tiara of diamonds and opals; and several brooches thickly set with diamonds, the larger gems being rubies and emeralds. Added to these is a richly-enamelled bracelet, set with diamonds: there are, besides, several rings of great value, and ear-rings too minute in detail to engrave. Some of the jewels were presented when Madame Grisi sang at the Imperial Palace, at the ceremony of christening the grandson of the Emperor. The "Norma Wreath," an ovation from the public, is very beautiful. The leaves are enamelled on gold; the berries are brilliants. We have engraved the two wreaths, brooches, and bracelets. The brooches are about half the size of the originals the tiara and wreath about quarter size.

was received at last with general cheering. *Ernani* is Mr. Sims Reeves' best part, and he was warmly and repeatedly applauded throughout.

In a lyrical point of view, the event of the week was the first appearance of Sontag and Baucardé in the "Puritani," with the two unrivalled bassi—Coletti in *Ricardo*, and Labache as *Giorgio*: the cast was certainly such as to excite the most sanguine anticipations.

HAYMARKET.

The "Catspaw," by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, a new comedy long in preparation, and from which we had expected much, was produced on Thursday, and, as might have been expected from the title, proved to be sufficiently sarcastic and full of brilliant points. This commendation, however, is deserved by the dialogue rather than by the story, which is slender, both in character and incident. The hero is personated by Mr. Keeley, who, under the name of *Snowball*, is the prey of a parcel of schemers, his household physician being the chief. *Snowball* is heir to a Chancery suit or a widow, *Mrs. Peachdown* (Miss Reynolds); and dreading matrimony worse than law, prefers the suit to the lady. *Mrs. Peachdown* herself is willing to compromise the matter in the first instance, but being compelled to rest content with an amicable suit, which at last turns up in her favour just as *Snowball* has lost his last chance of effecting a reconciliation, takes her revenge. *Doctor Pelgoose* (Mr. James Wallack), to whom



MR. J. WALLACK, AS DR. PETGOOSE, IN THE NEW PLAY OF THE "CATSPAW," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.







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**REFORM YOUR TAILOR'S BILLS.**—The DOWNS, being honoured with Five Special Appointments by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family—recommend their NEW TARIFF of LOW PRICES, for all the articles of Dressing Suits of Men, &c., &c.—17, Old Bond-street, 25, Burlington Arcade, and 49, Lombard-street.—Established 1784.

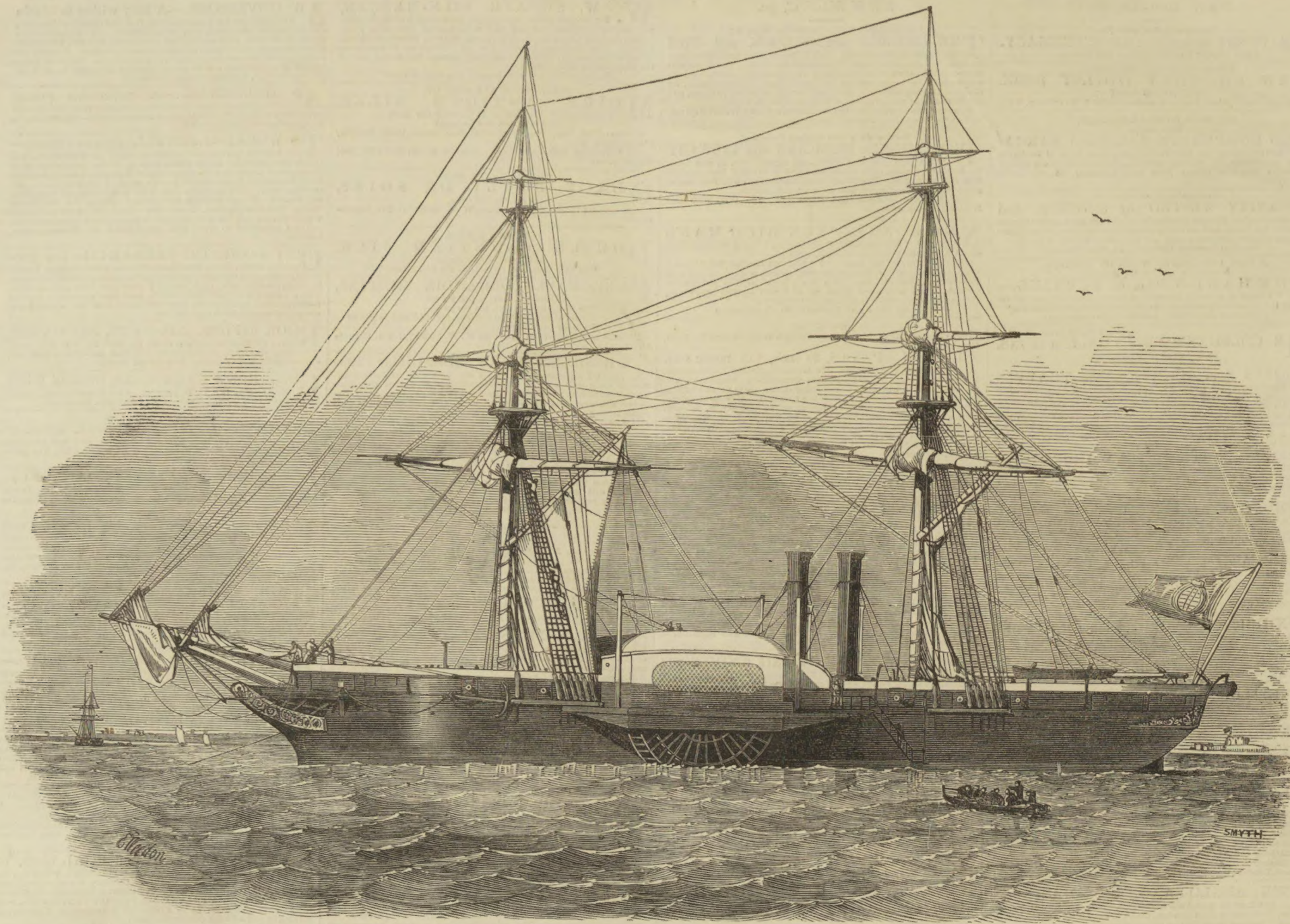
**"GRAHAM and HEDLEY'S ROLL COCOA"** is perfectly pure, and so well prepared as to afford, with hot water or milk, a bland, aromatic, and highly nutritious article of diet.—(Signed) ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist and Professor of Chemistry.—Sold retail by all Grocers and Tea-dealers; wholesale, at One, Swan-yard, Bishopsgate-street.

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**THE NEW PATENT SHOWER-BATH,** and every improved Bath, at reduced prices. Purchasers should not decide until they have inspected our stock, or sent for Catalogue (gratis and post-free)—R. and J. SLACK,





THE STEAM-BRIG "GOVERNOLE," BUILT FOR THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT.

## THE SARDINIAN STEAM-BRIG "GOVERNOLE."

(Continued from page 342.)

ratus, so that, when sailing without the aid of steam, the wheels may revolve independently of the engines; and they are also fitted with toothed segments, crane motion, and friction screw brake, for turning round and holding the engines and wheels at any point, without the necessity of getting up steam. In short, the *Governole* has been constructed and fitted in the best possible manner; and it is reasonable to expect that she will prove one of the most perfect and efficient war-steamers in the Mediterranean.

## SHETLAND PONIES.

THESE eight ponies (three brown, and five black) have lately been sold to the agent of the Pacha of Egypt, by Mr. Orton, of 69, Wapping, who receives for sale ponies from the various breeders in Shetland. At the time Mr. Orton was first applied to, in January last, he had but four of the animals in stock, but he procured the other four from Shetland, taking care to obtain those of the smallest size: they are 35 inches in height, and their companions do not exceed 37 inches.

Their present value is about £15 each. They were imported by the mail packet to Aberdeen, and thence by steamer to London.

Mr. Orton is breaking these ponies in harness, and drives them in fours every day; they are intended for the Pacha's children to drive—six in a small carriage now building by Kings, Long-acre; the harness, which is superb, is being manufactured by Messrs. Gibson and Co., New Coventry-street.

The ponies are rough at present, but they will be got into better condition before they are shipped, towards the close of the present month. The Pacha's agent is, we understand, a German veterinary surgeon, and Master of the Horse to his Highness.



SHETLAND PONIES PURCHASED FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.